

City and County of the City of Exeter




ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1961

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
5 SOUTHERNHAY WEST,
EXETER.

Tel. No. 77888.

August, 1962.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City and County of the City of Exeter.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1961, a year in which the rainfall in this part of the country was just a little more than our average experience, so that no serious flooding occurred. The sunshine, too, was at more or less the average experience. The Registrar General estimated the mid-year population at 78,570. (1,120 more than in mid-1960, but 1,645 less than the 1961 census figure). The birth rate rose slightly to 15.5, but is well below the national rate (17.4); the general death rate at 10.9 was well below the national rate (12.0); these local rates have been adjusted for the age and sex constitution of the population. The natural increase was 175. The infant mortality rate and the peri-natal death rate (referring to stillbirths plus deaths under one week) were both higher than the corresponding national rates and much higher than in 1960, when in Exeter both were at record low figures. About three-quarters of all the deaths in the City were in persons over 65 years of age. Practically one-third of all the deaths were due to heart disease (half of these from coronary disease), rather less than one-fifth were from cancer, and rather less than one-seventh from "strokes." Cancer of the lung caused 31 deaths (all but 3 being in men)—a slight but welcome decline from the figures in 1960 and 1959.

There were no serious epidemics; dysentery "dragged on" from 1960 until the middle of the year; one outbreak of food poisoning affected 47 persons; the only case of typhoid was imported from abroad (holiday). Once again, we were fortunate in having no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria. A small outbreak of measles occurred, but the disease was very mild.

Immunisation was continued in a very active way. At the end of the year, 90% of Exeter residents under 18 years old had

had one course of three doses of poliomyelitis vaccine (Salk). Rather more than half of the children under one year had been vaccinated against smallpox, and 81% of the "under-fives" had had a full course of diphtheria prophylactic. Tetanus immunisation was also energetically pursued. Consultations with the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital about the maintenance of a tetanus immunisation card index in the hospital were begun. This has since been commenced.

Five small Clearance Orders were confirmed during the year, completing the "five years programme"; not all the areas have been cleared nor all the occupiers rehoused. Three further Smoke Control Orders were submitted to the Minister for confirmation. Every effective step in the improvement of the atmosphere represents a substantial sanitary advance, but of course, motor-exhausts and man-made radioactive pollution must be dealt with as well as smoke from coal fires. Further, but disappointingly slow progress was made in the planning of the new public abattoir; approval of the Council's proposals was given by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in December.

Three out of every ten mothers were confined at home, the rest in hospitals and other institutions. The illegitimate birth rate rose substantially and was at its highest for over ten years. About 1 in 15 of the live born babies were low weight or "premature."

An account by Dr. McLauchlan of the growth and development of premature babies in Exeter is included as Appendix II. A further note on congenital deformities in infants is included as Appendix I. Though German measles was prevalent, no evidence of congenital defect occurring in babies from this cause in the mother was traced. The child welfare clinics continued their useful work: there is much evidence that they are still a necessary and useful part of the health services. Progress was made in the testing of babies considered to be in the "At Risk" group, for suspected deafness (page 64); the routine testing for phenylketonuria in all young infants was continued (page 56). It may be mentioned that mothers are found increasingly to be giving aspirins to infants as sedatives without any medical advice—a dangerous practice indeed.

The home nurses made nearly 82,000 home visits to nearly 2,600 cases, both figures being slightly smaller than in 1960, but the nursing care actually becomes heavier.

In April, the Health Department, with the co-operation of the Public Utility Services, the Hospitals, and the Police, organised a week's Home and Road Safety Exhibition; at about the same time, a Home Safety Committee was formed under the Council's aegis: this included representation from the Health Services Committee and many voluntary bodies. It has done splendid work, organising a "fire precautions week" in November. The Press have been most helpful. The Royal Society of Health held

a well attended regional sessional meeting in Exeter in November. Papers on The future of Public Health, and Employment for the Handicapped were read and discussed.

A new scale of charges for those utilising home help service was devised, to come into effect in 1962; as a result, National Assistance recipients are no longer to be charged for home help. A new Council service of especial value to the elderly is the chiropody service which began in September, a wholetime chiropodist having been appointed. By arrangements with the Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance an information postcard has been given out with the first pension book issued to all retirement pensioners. This postcard, whose form was agreed with the various bodies concerned, indicates briefly the services available for elderly people and the addresses, etc., of the organisations responsible: a detachable pre-paid reply card, addressed to the Medical Officer of Health enables the pensioner to ask for any of the services listed or for further information. One great amenity in recent years for old people is the increasing number of bench seats available in various places in the City. No-one who lives in Exeter can fail to appreciate the way in which the City is made beautiful by the various flower displays in the open spaces, gardens and parks: this has a direct influence in promoting health, for everything of real beauty cannot fail to cheer even at a time when so much in the world tends to depress.

The mental health services made progress during the year, the Polsloe Road premises being purchased for adaptation as a comprehensive mental health centre; preliminary plans for improvement in the Junior training centre and its special care unit were prepared: unfortunately, the proposals made for the latter improvement have been postponed for some years because of financial difficulties. Towards the end of the year efforts were begun, in conjunction with the psychiatric hospitals and Devon County Council, to establish an industrial outwork scheme and to establish a marketing company on a charitable basis for the rehabilitation of psychiatric patients.

The building of the new ambulance station proposed to be sited near the new Police Station, has also been deferred: I hope it may prove possible to secure a site in association with the new Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital at Wonford: there is no doubt about the urgency of this need.

I welcome to the staff Dr. M. Cameron, who was appointed during the year.

It is always a pleasure to record the good work of my staff during the year. Many of them have assisted in the preparation of this report, including, particularly, Dr. McLauchlan on infectious disease, and Dr. Ward on loss of child life, and the clerical staff under Mr. R. W. Stiles and Mr. E. R. McKean.

In thanking all the Chief Officers of the Council for their constant co-operation, I would like to acknowledge on the occasion

of his retirement, the cordial help that the Town Clerk (Mr. C. J. Newman) and his department have always afforded me during the past eleven years.

The good relations my department enjoys with the public, and with those who work professionally in similar and allied fields both within the Council's service, and outside, including the doctors, the hospitals, the voluntary bodies and Government agencies, are well maintained. The Press has always been considerate and helpful. To the Chairmen of my two Committees (Alderman Mrs. M. Nichols and Mr. Councillor H. T. Howe) and to the members, and to you, Mr. Mayor and the members of the Council, I express my own appreciation and that of all my staff for your courtesy and support at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. IRVINE.

CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER

The Mayor—

COUNCILLOR A. P. STEELE-PERKINS, M.C., M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

at Dec. 31st, 1961

Chairman—

COUNCILLOR H. T. HOWE.

Deputy Chairman—

COUNCILLOR R. SIM.

Alderman R. H. CREASY.

Alderman Mrs. M. NICHOLS.

Alderman C. REW.

Councillor W. N. BOORNE.

Councillor W. H. BUTCHER.

Councillor T. B. H. CHAPPELL.

Councillor L. J. SEWARD, O.B.E.

Councillor C. C. M. FORCE.

Councillor H. G. J. GRACE.

Councillor P. HILTON.

Councillor A. S. WEBBER.

Councillor R. J. WILLIAMS.

HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

at Dec. 31st, 1961

Chairman—

ALDERMAN MRS. M. NICHOLS.

Deputy Chairman—

COUNCILLOR W. N. BOORNE.

Alderman R. H. CREASY.

Alderman C. REW.

Councillor R. E. C. BOARD.

Councillor T. B. H. CHAPPELL.

Councillor A. J. COMINS.

Councillor R. E. EVELEIGH.

Councillor F. H. GUSCOTT.
(until May).

Councillor P. HILTON.
(from June.)

Councillor H. T. HOWE.

Councillor W. HUNT.

Councillor E. RUSSELL.

Councillor Mrs. F. M. VINING.

Councillor Mrs. E. J. WHITWORTH

Councillor Mrs. R. M. WICKINGS.

Co-opted Members—

Dr. H. G. MAGILL.

Mrs. G. MORRISH.

Mrs. A. ROBB.

Mrs. A. T. SOPER.

Mr. W. J. SELLEY.

(2 Vacancies)

Town Clerk—

C. J. NEWMAN, ESQ., O.B.E. (To 27.8.1961).

W. A. McSKIMMING, ESQ. (From 28.8.1961).

STAFF.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) Medical.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

EDWARD D. IRVINE, M.D. (Liv.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer.

G. P. McLAUCHLAN, M.B., CH.B., (Ed.) D.P.H., D.C.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

IRIS V. I. WARD, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

CHARLES H. J. BAKER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

MARGARET CAMERON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., from 1.9.1961.

Chest Physician (Part-time).

ROBERT P. BOYD, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Glas.), F.R.F.P.S.G.

Principal Dental Officer.

†J. C. LAWSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), until 28.2.1961.

†ALVIN PRYOR, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), from 1.7.1961.

Dental Officers.

†R. B. MYCOCK, L.D.S. (Bris.)

†M. RADFORD, B.A., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

†Mrs. R. M. BLOOD, L.D.S. (Liv.).

(b) Others.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Officer under the Food and Drugs Act, etc.

*F. G. DAVIES, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

*DENNIS MAYNARD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspectors.

*A. C. LEWIS.

*L. G. HOPES.

*D. PECKHAM.

*†R. G. WEBB.

*J. T. BROWN.

*S. T. AARON, from 24.7.1961.

Public Analyst.

C. V. REYNOLDS, PH.D., F.R.I.C., from 1.1.1961.

† Duties mainly in connection with the Education Committee.

* All qualified Public Health Inspectors and Meat Inspectors.

† Smoke Certificate.

Superintendent Health Visitor.

MISS C. M. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

MISS L. M. BARRETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Pt. 1) H.V. Cert.

MISS G. M. BASTOW, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Pt. 1), H.V. Cert.

MISS B. BRAZIL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS Y. CASELLI, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. K. DUNHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Pt. 1), H.V. Cert.

MISS A. H. EDDS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS P. HORNE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Pt.1), H.V. Cert.

MISS H. SHEWAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Pt. 1), H.V. Cert.

MRS. E. STANNARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.,
Public Health Inspector's Cert.

MISS L. E. WATHEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Tuberculosis Visitor.

MISS A. DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Pt. 1), H.V. Cert. B.T.A.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives (Part-time).

MISS L. REYNOLDS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N., until 23.1.1961.

MISS E. M. BRYANT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., from 24.1.1961.

Day Nursery—Matron.

MISS J. BRYAN.

Organiser, Domestic Help Service.

MISS M. DAVIES, S.E.A.N.

Chiropody Service.

L. E. CLUBB, M.Ch.S., M.Phy.A., appointed 1.9.1961.

Mental Health Services.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

W. H. A. WESTON, Dip. in Sociology (London).

Mental Welfare Officers.

L. N. CLARK, R.M.P.A.

E. J. LOCK.

MISS W. G. SHEARS, from 10.12.1961.

Social Worker (Part-time).

MRS. M. A. E. MUNDAY, B.A.

Junior Training Centre, Supervisor.

MRS. A. M. HORTON, Dip. N.A.M.H.
(4 assistants)

Adult Training Centre (Women), Supervisor.

MRS. E. WOOD.

(1 assistant)

Adult Training Centre (Men), Supervisor.

W. J. CHANNON.

(1 assistant)

Chief Administrative Assistant.

R. W. STILES, N.A.L.G.O. Cert.

Administrative Assistant.

R. TAYLER, D.M.A., resigned 2.2.1961.

E. R. McKEAN, A.C.C.S., from 11.10.1961.

Clerical Staff.

G. H. WHITLEY.

F. HADFIELD.

G. A. GIBSON.

Mrs. M. M. PAYNE.

Mrs. J. BURNETT, resigned 25.8.61.

Miss P. EVES-DOWN, from 8.8.61.

B. R. BOND.

I. COX.

Miss M. CROXFORD.

Miss J. SCOTT, resigned 15.9.61.

R. N. ALFORD, from 8.8.61.

R. G. PHILLIPS, from 10.12.61.

Miss M. N. NOEL

Miss E. L. BARRINGER.

Miss A. SCOTT.

Miss S. M. BROWSE.

Miss C. M. DUNN.

Miss A. McPARTLAND, resigned
14.6.61.

Mrs. A. RUSSELL, from 31.7.61.

Mrs. M. J. GRIGG.*

Mrs. D. MAUNDER.*

Mrs. M. CASH.*

*Part-time, temporary.

Principal Officers (Staff) of Voluntary Associations Acting as Agents of the City Council.

Exeter Maternity and District Nursing Association.

Superintendent—MISS E. M. BRYANT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Secretary — MRS. S. M. WALSH.

St. John Ambulance Association.

Organising Secretary — CAPTAIN F. G. IRELAND.

Exeter Diocesan Association for the Care of Girls.

Social Worker — MISS P. M. KEVAN.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	9,137
Population (1961 Census)	80,215
Population (Estimated Civilian) Mid-year 1961	78,570
Rateable Value	£1,735,223
Sum represented by a penny Rate	£7,370

VITAL STATISTICS

Population (1961, mid-year estimate, Registrar General) 78,570

	RATES	
	<i>Exeter.</i>	<i>England and Wales.</i>
	1961	1961†
Live Births, 1,206.		
Legitimate, total 1,125 ; male 566, female 559.		
Illegitimate, total 81 ; male 32, female 49.		
Live Birth Rate (Crude) per 1,000 population	15.3	17.4
Live Birth Rate (Adjusted) per 1,000 population	15.5*	
Stillbirths, 28 (15 male, 13 female).		
Stillbirths, Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	22.7	19.1
Total Live and Stillbirths, 1,234.		
Infant Deaths, 29		
(Legitimate : 13 males, 11 females,		
Illegitimate : 1 male, 4 females).		
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths of infants under 1 year, per 1,000 total live births)	24.0	21.6
(Legitimate 21.4 ; Illegitimate 61.7).		
Neonatal Deaths (deaths of infants under four weeks) 24		
(Legitimate : 10 males, 9 females,		
Illegitimate : 1 male, 4 females).		
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	19.9	15.5
Early neonatal deaths, (deaths of infants under 1 week of age) 20.		
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births	16.6	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week) per 1,000 total births (live and still)	38.9	32.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	6.7	
Maternal Deaths (including abortion) 2.		
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 total births (live and stillbirths)	1.6	0.33
Deaths : 1,031, (male 492, female 539)		
Death Rate (crude) per 1,000 population	13.1	12.0
Death Rate (adjusted) per 1,000 population	10.9*	
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate per 1,000 population	0.17	
(Pulmonary 11 (7 males, 4 females))		
(Non-Pulmonary 2 (2 females))		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil.	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil.	
Deaths from Gastro-enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Nil.	
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)	Nil.	
Marriages : 646		
(Persons marrying per 1,000 population)	16.4	15.0

* Adjusted by the use of the Registrar General's comparability factor to allow for the age and sex constitution of the population. (0.83 for death rate, 1.01 for birth rate).

† Provisional figures (Registrar General's Quarterly Returns No. 452 (1961) 453 (1962).

Table I.

MID-YEAR POPULATION. (Registrar-General's estimates).

Year	....	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Exeter	....	76,600	76,700	76,900	77,100	77,000	76,900	76,900	77,400	77,450	78,570

The Registrar General's estimate of population has been used throughout this report. The Census (23rd April 1961) shewed Exeter's population then to be 80,215.

The natural increase (excess of live births over deaths) during 1961 was 175.

EMPLOYMENT

Miss I. E. Priaux, Manager of the Exeter Employment exchange tells me that " during the first half of 1961 the employment situation was even better than it had been in 1960. Unemployment during the winter months was at its lowest for five years and the peak figure in February was only 1.7%. From then on each month showed an improvement until July, when just about one in a hundred workers were out of work. Unfortunately, this buoyant position did not hold and the rise in the autumn was rather more than the usual seasonal increase. Even so, the year ended moderately brightly (1.6% unemployed compared with 1.5% in December 1960).

Throughout the year there were plenty of vacancies for craftsmen and for fit men and women capable of hard work. Few workers in these categories were out of work for any length of time, but it was not so easy for less able people seeking light work. The building programme—an important pointer in Exeter—continued apace, although labour turnover in this industry was less noticeable than in 1960.

The total insured population was estimated to have gone up by just over 400 and in June 1961 stood at 44,335. There was no marked change in the industrial structure of the area. Two or three small redundancies occurred but the hundred or so workers involved were soon found other posts."

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

The birth notifications shewed that 2,088 live births and 45 stillbirths occurred in the City in 1961. 4 notifications were made by doctors, all the rest by midwives. The table sets out the details.

Table II.

PLACE OF BIRTH	RESIDENTS		NON-RESIDENTS		TOTAL	
	Live births	Still births	Live births	Still births	Live births	Still births
Domiciliary	367	6	14	—	381	6
Hospitals	818	20	808	19	1,626	39
Mother and Baby Homes	9	—	68	—	77	—
H.M. Borstal Institution	—	—	4	—	4	—
TOTAL	1,194	26	894	19	2,088	45

“ Transfers-in ” :

Domiciliary	1	} 6—all live births.
Hospitals	—	
Nursing Homes	5	

Additionally, we know (from the Registrar General's inward transfers) of 10 births to Exeter mothers who were confined elsewhere than in Exeter and which were not “ transferred-in ” by notification :

Domiciliary	3	} 10 (including 2 hospital stillbirths)
Hospitals	5	
Nursing Homes	2	

Thus, there were 1,236 births (including 28 stillbirths) to *Exeter* mothers, 15 of whom were confined elsewhere than in the City : 377 (31%) took place at home and 859 (69%) in hospitals, nursing homes, etc. The *registrations* of births during 1961 numbered 1,234.

The table below shows that the birth rate rose again in Exeter in 1961, but it is still well below the national figure (even after making the Registrar General's allowance for the age and the sex constitution of the population in Exeter).

Table III.

LIVE BIRTH RATE

(The number of live births *registered* during the year per 1,000 population)

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Live Birth Rate : England and Wales	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4
Live Birth Rate : (crude)	14.4	15.0	14.3	14.5	14.0	15.2	15.1	14.6	15.0	15.3
Exeter : (corrected)†	N.A.	N.A.	14.5	14.6	14.1	15.4	15.3	14.7	15.2	15.5
Illegitimate percentage of total live births : Exeter	6.3	5.2	6.2	6.2	4.3	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.3	6.7
England and Wales*....	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.4	N.A.

*R.G.'s *Statistical Review for England and Wales* 1960 (Part II).

N.A.—Not available.

†Corrected by the R.G.'s comparability factor (1.01).

Table IV.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES 1961.

	Under 1		1-4*		5-14*		15-24*		25-44*		45-64*		65-74*		75 and over		Total		GRAND TOTAL	1960 Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	7	4	11	6
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	4	3	7	10	14	24	22
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	10	1	2	2	28	3	31	36
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	—	—	27	27	23
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	11	11	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	9	20	13	21	53	44	97	101	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	4	5
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	10	16	20	20	58	47	88	135	155
Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	22	8	27	20	38	52	88	80	168	160
Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	2	2	5	12	9	21	13
Other heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	10	9	40	70	57	84	141	164
Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	3	6	4	12	17	27	26	53	52
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	5	4	7	11	1
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	4	6	13	13	24	22	46	38
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	10	2	13	5	35	11	46	46
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	2	—	2	7	4	11	15
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	4	2	6	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	4	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	6	2	8	9
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7	9
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	2	—
Congenital malformations	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	9
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	7	11	11	32	36	67	103	64
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	8	1	9	11
All other accidents	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	3	—	5	—	2	4	5	6	19	13	32	29
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	3	7	9
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	15	2	2	3	1	7	5	11	11	137	73	132	122	187	310	492	539	1,031	1,001

Table V.

DEATH RATE

(The number of deaths *registered* during the year per 1,000 population)

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0 †
Exeter—Crude	12.0	13.2	12.9	12.4	13.3	11.8	13.6	13.3	12.9	13.1
Corrected*	10.8	11.8	11.1	10.6	11.9	10.4	11.8	11.1	11.0	10.9

*Corrected by application of the Registrar-General's comparability factor (which is at present 0.83) this factor takes into account the age and sex distribution in the city as compared with that in the country as a whole.

†Provisional.

Table VI.

DEATHS BY SEX, AND CERTAIN AGE GROUPS.

DEATHS AT:	1961			1960			1959		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0—14	33	18	15	27	18	9	29	14	15
15—64	244	155	89	223	138	85	241	137	104
65 and over	751	319	432	751	324	427	759	317	442
	1,028	492	536	1,001	480	521	1,029	468	561

DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

CAUSE :	1961			1960			1959		
Infective	77	....	....	52	....	....	69
Cancer	194	....	....	194	....	....	183
Degenerative	528	....	....	556	....	....	588
Others	232	....	....	199	....	....	189
Total	1,031		....	1,001		....	1,029	

In this table : "Infective" includes Causes 1—9 and 22, 23 and 27.

"Cancer" includes Causes 10—15.

"Degenerative" includes Causes 16—21 and 29.

"Others" all the rest of the 36 Causes given in the Registrar General's short classification of causes of deaths.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

In 1961 the Registrar General ascribed 32 deaths (19 males, 13 females) to accidents other than motor vehicle accidents. Our classification of deaths, however, shews only 23 deaths (13 m., 10 f.) from these causes, viz : by drowning, 4 deaths, including one baby aged 22 months and three adults (one aged over 65) ; by falls, 10 deaths involving 6 (3 m. and 3 f.) at home (all old persons over 70) and 4 young persons, viz : a boy who fell from a tree, a young man who fell from a building whilst window cleaning, a man who fell over a cliff, and a baby who fell from a bedroom window ; 3 fatal accidents occurred on the railway (2 of the victims were railway employees) ; by carbon monoxide poisoning, 1 death ; by shock following an operation, 1 death ; 1 was burnt to death in a car ; 3 from fractures (causes not stated).

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

502 or 49% of all the deaths in Exeter residents occurred in hospitals and nursing homes.

MORTALITY IN CHILD-BEARING AND INFANCY.

The following composite table gives useful information regarding child-bearing and infancy for the past 21 years :—

Table VII.

MORTALITY IN CHILD-BEARING AND INFANCY IN EXETER 1941 — 1961.

Year	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Registered		Live Birth Rate (adjusted)	Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	Neonatal Deaths (i.e. under 1 month)	Deaths over 1 month and under 1 year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	Stillbirths and neonatal deaths	Perinatal Death Rate*	5 year average centred on year concerned*
			Live Births	Still-Births								
1941	5	4.1	1,027	35	12.8	32.9	42	37	68.0	77	73	62
1942	3	2.7	1,065	31	14.4	29.2	32	21	49.8	63	57	60
1943	3	2.8	1,051	35	15.3	32.2	35	16	48.5	70	64	58
1944	8	5.8	1,334	36	19.5	26.3	32	27	44.2	63	46	53
1945	4	3.1	1,246	29	18.0	23.3	33	37	56.2	66	52	52
1946	4	2.7	1,444	42	19.8	28.3	45	25	48.5	67	45	48
1947	4	2.7	1,428	34	19.2	23.2	47	35	57.4	81	55	48
1948	2	1.5	1,316	42	17.5	30.9	15	9	18.2	57	42	46
1949	1	0.8	1,192	31	15.6	25.3	25	5	25.2	56	46	47
1950	1	0.9	1,130	22	14.6	19.1	28	8	31.8	50	43	44
1951	—	—	1,098	33	14.4	29.1	24	9	30.0	57	50	45
1952	1	0.9	1,101	27	14.4	23.9	18	6	21.8	45	40	46
1953	—	—	1,152	20	15.0	17.0	36	12	41.6	56	48	—
1954	—	—	1,102	41	14.5	35.0	17	12	26.3	58	51	—
1955	1	0.9	1,115	26	14.6	22.8	12	7	17.0	38	36	—
1956	—	—	1,021	20	14.2	18.2	22	10	29.6	42	36	—
1957	—	—	1,171	24	15.2	20.1	19	2	17.9	36	34	36
1958	1	0.8	1,163	23	15.3	19.4	18	2	17.2	38	32	34
1959	2	1.7	1,133	35	14.7	29.8	14	4	15.5	48	40	35
1960	—	—	1,162	22	15.2	18.6	13	4	14.6	34	29	—
1961	2	1.6	1,206	28	15.5	22.7	24	5	24.0	52	39	—

*Perinatal deaths here include stillbirths and deaths within 28 days of birth up to and including 1954. Since then, stillbirths and deaths within 7 days of birth only, have been included as perinatal deaths.

MATERNAL DEATHS, 1961

There were 2 maternal deaths assigned to Exeter by the Registrar General during 1961.

One of these mothers was a diabetic, aged 22, in her first pregnancy ; she died from acute kidney failure despite artificial kidney perfusions. Her home address was in Cornwall, her husband a serving soldier, and although she had temporarily lived with relatives in Exeter and also in the Devon County area with other relatives, she had no ante-natal care, so far as can be ascertained. It was impossible to ascertain the true domicile and the death was assigned (quite wrongly in my view) to Exeter. However it is undesirable to wrangle over such an unfortunate circumstance.

This death must be counted as avoidable.

The second death was unavoidable. A mother of 41 in her 5th pregnancy was delivered in hospital under anaesthetic ; shortly afterwards pulmonary embolism occurred.

LOSS OF CHILD LIFE.

(Much of the information in this Section (prepared by Dr. I. V. WARD) is set out here for medical record purposes and some of the terms used may not be readily understood by non-medical readers).

INFANT DEATHS, 1961

There were 29 infant deaths in 1961 representing an infant death rate of 24 per 1,000.

A. NEONATAL DEATHS. 24 deaths occurred in the neonatal period (i.e. the first four weeks of life), 20 being in the first week of life, and 15 in the first day. 12 weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less.

The causes of death in the first week were : prematurity (19) ; atelectasis (1).

In the succeeding three weeks the causes of death were : pyloric stenosis (1) ; congenital abnormality (3).

B. DEATHS AT 4 WEEKS TO 1 YEAR. There were 5 deaths in this group, 3 being due to congenital abnormality and 2 to acute infections ; none was a low-weight baby.

The causes were hydrocephalus (1) ; agammaglobulinaemia (1) ; congenital morbus cordis (1) ; fulminating broncho-pneumonia (1) ; pyaemic abscess of finger (1).

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The following table shows the infantile mortality rate in Exeter for the past ten years compared with the country as a whole :—

Table VIII.

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales	27.6	26.8	25.5	24.9	23.8	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.9	21.6
Exeter	21.8	41.6	26.3	17.0	29.6	17.9	17.2	15.5	14.6	24.0

ABORTIONS

71 cases of abortion in Exeter mothers were cared for in hospitals in the City during 1961, and 49 were cared for at home, making a known minimum total of 9% of all pregnancies. This is, of course, a serious loss of infant life.

Table IX.
INFANT DEATHS IN 1961

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	NEONATAL		1st YEAR		Male	Female	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Post mortem Examination Made	Premature	Complications in pregnancy.	Complications in labour	PLACE IN FAMILY						
		Under 1 day	1-28 days	1-3 months	3-12 months									1	2	3	4	5	6	10
Prematurity	19	14	5	—	—	8	11	15	4	14	19	8	4	10	3	2	4	—	—	—
Congenital abnormalities	6	—	3	—	3	5	1	5	1	5	—	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Broncho pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyloric stenosis plus complications	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	29	15	9	—	5	15	14	23	6	23	19	12	5	14	6	4	5	—	—	—
		24				29		29						29						

STILLBIRTHS, 1961

There were 28 stillbirths in 1961 giving a stillbirth rate of 22.7 per 1,000 total births. The figure for England and Wales is 19.1.

A. PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS.

16 of the stillbirths were "premature," weighing from 2 lbs. 4 ozs. up to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. 3 were born at home and 13 in hospital. 5 had died well before the onset of labour. Post-mortem examination was made in 9 cases.

The causes of stillbirth in these 16 cases were: congenital abnormality (4); toxæmia (4); rhesus incompatibility (2); accidental (1); anoxia (premature inhalation) (2); A.P.H. (placenta prævia) (1); abnormal placenta (1); not known (1).

The congenital abnormalities included anencephaly (2) and hydrocephalus (2) with other anomalies. The mother of one of the anencephalic babies had previously had 1 normal baby and an anencephalic stillborn infant and a miscarriage.

There were complications of pregnancy in 9 cases, viz:— toxæmia (4); hydramnios (2); A.P.H. (1); influenza (1); examination under anaesthetic, with accidental stillbirth (1).

In 10 cases there were complications in labour, viz:— breech delivery (4); accidental hæmorrhage (2); caesarean section (1); B.B.A. (1) and induction of labour (2).

B. FULL-TERM STILLBIRTHS

The 12 larger babies weighed from over 5 lbs. 8 ozs. up to 9 lbs. 10 ozs. 2 had died well before labour began. 10 post-mortem examinations were made.

The causes were: anoxia from various causes (5); difficult labour (2); rhesus incompatibility (1); A.P.H. (placenta prævia) (1); not known (3).

Complications of pregnancy occurred in 2 cases: high blood pressure (1); hydramnios (1).

Complications of labour occurred in 6 cases:— forceps (2) (difficult presentations); breech delivery (2); induction of labour (1); retro-placental hæmorrhage (1).

ALL STILLBIRTHS — *Obstetric History, Parity of Mothers, and Place of Confinement*

(a) *Obstetric history*: Of 9 mothers who had stillbirths and had had an unsatisfactory obstetric history (miscarriages, etc.), 2 were delivered at home, 6 in the specialist maternity unit and 1 in the G.P. maternity unit.

(b) *Parity of mother*:

First baby	....	....	....	12
Second or third pregnancy	....	....	....	4
Fourth pregnancy	....	....	....	5
Fifth (or more) pregnancy	....	....	....	7

Table X.
STILLBIRTHS, 1961

WEIGHT	Total	Male	Female	Born home	Born hospital	Complic. pregnancy	Complic. labour	Post mortem Exam.	Legitimate	Illegitimate	CAUSES								
											Birth injury	Toxaemia	A.P.H.	Congenital abnorm.	E.U.A.	Anoxia	Not known	Rhesus incomp.	Placental insufficiency
3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less	5	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	5	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	11	6	5	2	9	7	9	7	9	2	—	3	1	2	—	2	1	1	
Over 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	12	8	4	3	9	2	6	10	11	1	2	—	1	—	—	5	3	—	
Totals	28	17	11	6	22	11	16	19	25	3	2	4	2	4	1	7	4	3	
		28			28			28											

(c) *Place of confinement* : Of the mothers who had stillbirths and were in their fourth (or more) pregnancy, 8 were delivered in the City Hospital, 1 in G.P. unit and 3 at home. It is now generally held that mothers in their fourth and subsequent pregnancies should be delivered in specialist units. Sometimes mothers refuse to go to hospital.

Of the mothers who had stillbirths and were in their first pregnancy, 5 were delivered in the City Hospital, 3 in the G.P. unit, 2 in other hospitals, and 2 at home.

Table XI.

STILLBIRTH RATES PER 1000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS)
EXETER AND ENGLAND AND WALES,

Year :	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Average ov'r 10 yrs.
Exeter	23.9	17.0	36.0	22.8	18.2	20.1	19.4	29.9	18.6	22.7	22.9
England & Wales	22.7	22.5	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.5	21.6	21.0	19.8	19.1	21.8

PERINATAL DEATHS, 1961

The perinatal deaths numbered 48 (28 stillbirths and 20 infant deaths in the first week), the perinatal death rate being 39 per 1,000 total births. This is a disappointing figure, much higher than the rate in 1960 (28.7) and well above the national figure for 1961 (32.2) ; but it must be borne in mind that with comparatively small populations, annual variations may be substantial and these swings are by no means so significant (either favourably or unfavourably) as they would be in much larger populations.

Causes of death within 7 days of birth :

Atelectasis	....	....	....	....	1
Prematurity	....	....	....	....	19
					<hr/> 20 <hr/>

Stillbirths :

A.P.H. (Placenta Praevia)	....	....	2
Toxaemia	....	....	4
Accidental	....	....	1
Anoxia	....	....	7
Congenital Abnormality	....	....	4
Abnormal Placenta	....	....	1
Rhesus incompatibility	....	....	3
Not known	....	....	4
Difficult labour	....	....	2
			<hr/> 28 <hr/>

SOCIAL GRADING OF PREMATURE BIRTHS, INFANT DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS, 1961.

<i>Father's Social Class (R.G.)</i>					<i>Exeter Social Class Distribution per 1,000 total population (Census : 1951)</i>	<i>Premature Births</i>	<i>Still- births</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>
Class	I	(Professional etc. Occupations)	....	....	39	1	1	—
„	II	(Intermediate)	....	....	160	3	—	1
„	III	(Skilled Occupations)	....	....	566	36	15	16
„	IV	(Intermediate Occupations)	....	....	112	3	4	—
„	V	(Unskilled)	....	....	123	12	5	4
Illegitimate		....	....	....		1	3	5
Unemployed		....	....	....		—	—	—
Not known		....	....	....		—	—	—
TOTALS					1,000	60	28	29

Summating the figures (but excluding those where the Social Class of the father could not be determined), it becomes clear that there is some excess of loss of infant life among the Class III group and a sharp excess in the Class V group.

PREMATURITY

PREMATURE INFANTS, 1961

95 children of low birth weight ($5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less) were born in 1961 ; 16 of these were stillborn and are described elsewhere (page 19).

Of the 79 live born, 19 died within the first seven days of life ; 14 of them lived less than one day. This group of 14 included children of very low birth weight, ranging from 1 lb. 2 ozs. to 4 lbs. 10 ozs. : 6 were under 2 lbs. and a further 7 under 3 lbs. 4 ozs. 4 were illegitimate.

		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Low-weight Live Births as percentage of Live Births :	Exeter	8.6	8.4	6.8	8.2	7.2	6.5
	England and Wales	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7	*
Low-weight Live and Stillbirths as percent- age of total Live and Stillbirths :	Exeter	9.6	8.5	7.5	9.5	8.7	7.7
	England and Wales†....	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.7	*

Note :— * not available.

† Figures derived from Chief Medical Officer's Report to Ministry of Health.

Causes of prematurity

The main cause was toxæmia in 12 cases (10 of these being severe and classified as pre-eclamptic toxæmia), ante-partum hæmorrhage in 9 cases and multiple pregnancy (twins) in 15 cases. 12, all weighing 5 lbs. or more, were considered to be full term small children (7 being born on or *after* the expected date of delivery and 5 within a fortnight before the expected date).

No cause was ascertained in 27 cases. Of the 18 babies born in the group weighing 3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less only 1 survived—a twin weighing 2 lbs. 15 ozs.

Table XII.

LOW WEIGHT ("PREMATURE") LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS, 1961.

Notified Premature Still-births			PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS																			
Born at home	Born in hospital	Born in Nursing Home	Weight		Born at		Survivors at end of 1961	Deaths during 1961—Age at death.				Believed causes of Prematurity.										
			Over	Up to and inclg.	Home	Hos- pital		Under 1 day	Over 1 day, under 1 week	Over 1 week, under 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Falls— Accidental	Toxaemia	A.P.H.	Twin	Rhesus Incomp.	Full-Term, Small	Not known	Thyro Tox	Placental insufficiency		
1	4	—	—	3 lbs. 4 ozs.	5	13	1	13	4	—	—	1	2	5	1	—	—	—	—			
1	3	—	3 lbs. 4 ozs.	4 lbs. 6 ozs.	2	11	12	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	1	1			
—	2	—	4 lbs. 6 ozs.	4 lbs. 15 ozs.	1	11	11	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—			
1	4	—	4 lbs. 15 ozs.	5 lbs. 8 ozs.	5	31	36	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	1	12	11	—			
3	13	—	TOTALS		13	66	60	14	5	—	—	1	12	9	15	1	12	27	1	1		
																			79			
16																			79			

CANCER

The Regional Cancer Records Bureau (Director, Mr. Reginald Vick, F.R.C.S.) has kindly sent me particulars of the cases registered with the Bureau in 1961. The number of patients registered as having respiratory system cancer shews a slight increase.

The registered number of deaths from cancer (all sites) was 194, i.e. the same as in 1960, but the number of deaths from cancer of the lung (31) was slightly lower than in 1960 (36).

CANCER REGISTRATIONS EXETER RESIDENTS, 1961.

SITE	SEX	Under 20	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60—69	70 Plus	TOTAL, 1961	TOTAL, 1960
140—148										
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	M	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	6	6
	F	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	4
150—159										
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	M	—	—	—	1	7	15	13	36	44
	F	—	—	—	1	4	11	11	27	21
160—165										
Respiratory System	M	—	—	—	1	11	9	6	27	28
	F	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	6	4
170										
Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	1	4	4	11	8	28	26
171—181										
Genito-urinary Organs	M	—	2	1	—	3	4	15	25	25
	F	—	—	3	2	5	8	9	27	27
190—191										
Skin	M	—	—	—	2	3	4	4	13	20
	F	—	—	1	3	3	5	9	21	9
192—199										
Other and unspecified sites	M	1	1	—	1	3	2	1	9	13
	F	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	5	5
200—205										
Lymphatic and Haematopoietic tissues	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	3
	F	1	—	—	—	2	4	1	8	10
TOTAL		2	4	7	16	50	80	85	244	245

REGISTRATION OF CANCER PATIENTS.
EXETER RESIDENTS, 1952—1961.

SITE		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	M	3	2	6	1	7	3	5	5	6	6
	F	1	3	3	1	1	4	3	—	4	2
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	M	40	46	30	26	34	28	27	27	44	36
	F	39	34	34	31	31	27	28	40	21	27
Respiratory System	M	13	16	32	23	22	21	31	37	28	27
	F	5	—	3	3	2	3	5	2	4	6
Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	F	14	18	32	25	25	28	30	33	26	28
Genito Urinary Organs	M	9	16	12	12	12	15	18	21	25	25
	F	10	19	21	22	23	18	23	35	27	27
Skin	M	—	1	18	17	11	11	19	32	20	13
	F	—	2	8	11	15	8	11	9	9	21
Other and un- specified sites	M	2	7	6	8	3	5	4	5	13	9
	F	6	5	4	2	3	4	3	4	5	5
Lymphatic & Haema- topoietic tissues	M	4	—	7	4	4	8	5	5	3	4
	F	3	3	7	1	4	1	3	2	10	8
TOTALS		149	172	223	187	197	184	217	257	245	244

The following table (using the Registrar General's figures), shews the deaths from cancer during the past 10 years :—

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Deaths	152	172	189	147	185	154	189	183	194	194

It should be noted that leukaemia is now counted as a cancerous disease.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to the City Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. BRIERLEY, M.I.C.E., M.I.MUN.E., M.T.P.I., for the following notes :

Treatment of the supply from the River Exe followed the normal sequence of (1) breakpoint chlorination of the raw water and dosage with alumina ; (2) settlement in open tanks, capacity 4 million gallons ; (3) filtration by pressure filters ; (4) lime dosage for pH correction ; (5) automatic adjustment of chlorine residual ; (6) pumping to service reservoirs.

The year was an average one for rainfall which totalled 30.96 inches compared with 50.80 inches in 1960.

Towards the end of the year the new pumps for boosting the flow in the 30 inch raw water conduit from the River to the Settling Tanks were nearing completion and should be in use by the summer of 1962.

Similarly the new $5\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons Service Reservoir for the Intermediate supply zone is nearing completion and should be available for the summer of 1962 when it will supersede the present $\frac{1}{2}$ million gallon reservoir which is now quite inadequate for the demand. A scheme was also approved for increasing the storage of the Barley Lane Reservoir (capacity $\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons) by the construction of a 1 million gallon reservoir on the same site and this work will commence in 1962.

The average daily consumption in 1961 was 4,536,000 gallons compared with 4,442,000 in 1960, and the maximum day's consumption, which occurred during the month of June, was 5,290,000.

The Census of 1961 revealed that the population in the area supplied was higher than had previously been estimated and, based on the Census, the population supplied in 1961 was 88,957 (Exeter 80,215 ; St. Thomas R.D. 8,742) compared with the estimate of 85,894 for 1960. The average daily consumption per head, including trade, was 51.0 gallons.

In view of the continued increase in consumption which is now approaching the maximum of 5.4 million gallons per day which the Undertaking is authorised to abstract from the River Exe, it has been decided to seek powers to augment the resources in two ways—first by the development of the trial borehole at Stoke Canon, which on test yielded .72 million gallons per day and, secondly, by abstracting an additional one million gallons per day from the river when it is above an agreed level.

The average doses of chemicals used for treatment were :—Chlorine for sterilization 4.1 ppm. ; aluminium sulphate for coagulation 27 ppm. ; hydrated lime for pH correction 10.3 ppm. ; sulphur dioxide for removal of excess chlorine 0.2 ppm.

Samples of the purified water were taken throughout the year for the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in order to determine the amount of radioactivity. The results published for 1959 and 1960 indicated that the radioactivity in the City

Table XIII.

EXETER PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF SAMPLES TAKEN IN 1961 : EXAMINED BY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.

		Presumptive B. Coli count per 100 millilitres					
		No. of Samples	0	1-2	3-10	11-50	50+
WATER AFTER TREATMENT.							
(a) AT TREATMENT WORKS	....	52	52	—	—	—	—
(b) ON CONSUMERS' SUPPLY :		57	55	1	1	—	—
	DANES CASTLE RESERVOIR ZONE						
	INTERMEDIATE	48	48	—	—	—	—
	MARYPOLE HEAD	23	23	—	—	—	—
	BARLEY LANE	29	27	1	1	—	—
	STOKE HILL	12	12	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	221	217	2	2	—	—
(c) OTHERS :—	BUILDING SITES, NEW MAINS, ETC.	24	19	1	1	3	—

In addition 52 samples of Raw River Water were examined—generally these shewed gross pollution (250 to 18000 presumptive B.Coli per 100 ml.) ; and also 36 samples of water whilst undergoing treatment for the purposes of checking the efficiency of the sterilisation process at various stages.

supply was rather lower than the average for the seven British rivers undergoing this examination, and was only a small percentage of the permissible level of radioactivity in drinking water supplies.

Details of the bacteriological examinations carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service (Director, Dr. B. Moore) are set out in Table No. XIII. The Public Analyst made Quarterly chemical and bacteriological analyses of both raw and treated water and details of two of these are given in Table No. XIV.

The fluorine content (one analysis) was .031 ppm. and the water supplied to consumers was free from plumbo-solvency.

Table IV.
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY, 1961.
ANALYSES OF RAW AND FILTERED WATER

	RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.			
	2.1.61.		5.6.61.	
	Raw	Filtered	Raw	Filtered
<i>Chemical Analysis :</i>				
Chlorine as Chlorides	11.0	14.0	14.0	18.0
Nitrogen as Nitrites	trace	0	trace	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1.1	1.2	1.25	1.25
Nitrogen as Free and Saline Ammonia	0.020	0.004	0.060	0.020
Nitrogen as Albuminoid Ammonia	0.130	0.020	0.086	0.040
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	54.0	64.0	82.0	102.0
Temporary „ „ „	22.0	25.0	56.0	63.0
Permanent „ „ „	32.0	39.0	26.0	39.0
Total Solids	105.0	125.0	140.0	170.0
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs. @ 27°C.	1.6	0.15	0.80	0.35
Chlorine as free chlorine	—	0.25	—	0.08
Plumbo-solvency	—	0	—	0
pH	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.7
<i>Bacteriological Analysis :</i>				
Coliform Bacilli, per 100 ml.	1800 +	0	550	0
Coliform Bacilli (Type 1) per 100 ml.	1800 +	0	550	0
Microbes : 72 hrs. at 22°C per ml.	720	2	520	3
48 hrs. at 37°C per ml.	85	0	65	1

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The City Engineer and Surveyor has also kindly sent me the following notes :—

SEWERAGE

Collapsed portions of foul sewers in Grosvenor Place, Heav-
tree Road, Buckerell Avenue, Howell Road, Magdalen Road, New
North Road and St. David's Hill, were relaid. Surface water
sewers were repaired or relaid in Church Road (St. Thomas),
Fairfield Terrace and Regent Square, Wonford Road and Cowley
Bridge Road.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Satisfactory effluents have been obtained from one half of the
tank effluent, on the average.

Tenders have been accepted for Stage I of the extensions of the Works and preliminary work has commenced.

MAIN DRAINAGE

The surface water sewerage scheme for the Larkbeare Drainage Area was finished in April and is proving very satisfactory.

The Longbrook Surface Water Scheme is almost complete and the scheme for the first portion of the St. Thomas area has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Work on this scheme is expected to commence in June, 1962.

The piping of the stream at Sweetbrier Lane was successfully completed, which should now prevent any further flooding in this area. The work of piping the stream near the Northbrook Approved School is almost complete.

Approval for a new surface water sewer in Bovemoors Lane was received and should be completed in April, 1962.

To alleviate the flooding in the Marsh Barton Industrial Estate, the Ministry approved a scheme of preparatory works in the area. Most of the work was completed and has already proved itself sufficient to cope with reasonably heavy storms.

Other works contemplated in the St. Thomas area are :—

(a) a new main foul sewer from Exwick ; (b) a new pump-house at Tan Lane Depot with a gravity sewer from the Cattle Market ; (c) a new interceptor foul sewer from Belle Isle via the Exeter Canal to the Sewage Works.

Investigation, survey and preparation of plans will be undertaken in 1962/63 for the above schemes.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The number of public conveniences in actual use remains unchanged since the last report.

There has been considerable delay with the progress on the erection of the convenience at Hamlin Lane, but it should be soon completed.

The City Architect has incorporated in the new Lower Market, Fore Street, a public convenience to replace the one which was destroyed by enemy action in Market Street.

PRIVATE DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLIES

There are now only 10 premises in the City which rely on springs or wells for their water supply, viz. 4 farms with attached dwellings and six other houses, mostly situated in the Stoke Hill area. Bacteriological tests over a number of years indicate that the water from each source is suspect and the users have been frequently warned to boil all water used for drinking purposes.

SWIMMING BATHS

Samples were taken on four occasions for bacteriological examination. These samples were all found to be satisfactory.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(F. G. DAVIES, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.)

GENERAL COMMENT

I am conscious of the fact that for many years now I have commenced my reports in a somewhat pessimistic vein because of the difficulties arising from staff shortages and it therefore gives me pleasure to record that in late July, we were able to bring the staff up to the full approved establishment.

No doubt this will help to relieve the pressure on existing staff and will at last allow us to devote time to some of those aspects of our work which have been neglected. In particular, we have made a modest start on the inspection of boarding houses and other premises falling within the scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

It has become usual for each year to see the introduction of new legislation which increases our responsibilities, and 1961 was no exception, the two Acts with which we are directly concerned being the Public Health and Housing Acts, 1961.

The Public Health Act brings into the general law some of the provisions which have long been included in the private Acts of Local Authorities ; but among those which are new, are powers to deal with pigeons etc. and to make Byelaws for the supervision and cleansing of hairdressers and barbers shops.

The Housing Act strengthens the Council's powers in dealing with houses occupied by more than one family and an innovation is the provision whereby a Local Authority can apply a Code of Management to such houses where proper standards of management have not been observed. The provision of additional facilities essential to decent living conditions, and of adequate means of escape from fire are also dealt with.

There are known to be something like 800 houses in multiple occupation in the City, and whilst it is not suggested that all will require attention, it is already evident that a considerable amount of work will follow the implementation of this Act.

1. *Smoke Control Areas.*

In an effort to give effect to the Council's policy of making the whole City a Smoke Control Area, the pace of the work in this connection has quickened, and during the year three orders were submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation :— Orders No. 4. (Broadway), No. 5. (Iolanthe) and No. 6. (Redhills). Orders Nos. 4 & 5 cover new private estates in course of construction and represent a combined development

of between 550-600 dwellings, while the Redhills area, which is a combination of existing and new development, will ultimately contain 586 dwellings.

A detailed survey of the No. 6. area, carried out in the early part of the year, revealed that adaptations would be required in 365 dwellings and the estimated total cost would be in the region of £4,500. Detailed surveys, although very time consuming and tedious are nevertheless necessary, as, in addition to providing both the Council and house-owners with fairly accurate information as to expenditure, they enable the inspectors to explain to house-holders the effects of a smoke control order and to answer queries as they arise.

The following table summarises the position at the end of the year :

Smoke Control Areas in Operation—2.

<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>
57	403 (ultimately).

Smoke Control Orders submitted but not yet confirmed—4.

<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>
194	1,875 (ultimately).

2. *Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.*

A second volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus was set up at the John Stocker Secondary Modern School in Buddle Lane under the supervision of Mr. P. Lightowler, the Science Master. I am indebted to him and to Mr. J. J. Gore (Headmaster) for their help and co-operation.

3. *Industrial Pollution.*

From time to time complaints are made about smoke and grit from the British Railways Motive Power Sheds at Exmouth Junction. The problem arises mainly from the lighting-up from cold of locomotive engines and, although separately the locomotives seldom contravene the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, collectively they produce a degree of pollution which the residents nearby find annoying.

FOOD

(a) *Inspection of Food Premises.*

Having a full complement of inspectors enabled us, during the latter part of the year, to devote some time to the inspection of those food premises which have previously been neglected.

(b) *Synthetic Hormones.*

Last year I expressed concern at the unrestricted use of synthetic hormones in fattening animals and poultry for the table, and I now learn that in the United States the chemical agent usually used (diethyl-stilboestrol) has been classified as a cancer producing agent (British Food Journal, March 1962).

These hormones can be added to the food-stuffs but are usually implanted in the neck in pellet form. In America their use as implants is now prohibited (it being claimed that no residues of the chemical find their way into beef from cattle fed on these supplements) but in Denmark their use for fattening purposes is prohibited altogether.

Synthetic hormones are widely used in this country, particularly for the caponising of fowls and I think the sale of these products should be prohibited unless proved harmless.

(c) *Meat Inspection.*

Devon was finally declared free from tuberculosis of cattle in October, 1960, but beasts which the Ministry Veterinary Officers find react to the tuberculin test, are still sent to our abattoir for slaughter. In addition, the meat inspectors occasionally find a case during the post-mortem inspection which is carried out on all animals slaughtered here, and in such cases the veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are notified immediately.

During the year 279 beasts and 15 calves were sent in as reactors and of these 140 beasts and 4 calves were found to be affected with tuberculosis ; none of the calves were affected congenitally. It appears these reactors are not found in any particular part of Devon, and it is possible that they are the result of infection from pigs or human sources.

ABATTOIR

It is a matter of regret that I have again to report that little progress has been made towards the building of a new abattoir. During the year the Minister approved our Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities and appointed 1st January 1964 as the date from which all slaughterhouses in the City must comply with the construction regulations.

In August it was necessary for me to prosecute four slaughtermen employed at the Abattoir for failing to clean properly their implements at the end of each working day. All pleaded guilty and were each fined £2 plus costs.

HOUSING

Routine condemnation of individual dwellings continued during the year and in addition five small clearance orders comprising 33 houses were submitted to the Minister and subsequently confirmed without modification.

Details of the action taken will be found in the statistical section.

FOOD POISONING

92 cases of suspected food poisoning were investigated by the public health inspectors during the year ; of these 72 cases were confirmed. This work involved 181 visits to the houses and shops where the food concerned was served or cooked.

One very interesting case arose in June, and I feel that I can do no better than quote a section of the inspectors' report :—

“ Mrs. F. told me that all the family, husband, self, and 2 small children were violently sick soon after lunch on Thursday, 15th June. Lunch consisted of Irish Stew and Fresh Fruit Salad. Mrs. F. thought it must be insecticide on the grapes in the fruit salad, since the family had the fruit salad and she only had grapes. I asked her what the Irish Stew consisted of, and she told me, breast of lamb, carrot, turnip, onions. Checking her vegetable basket, I found that she had mistakenly used daffodil bulbs instead of onion.

She was most grateful that the sickness had been explained. She said that without doubt she would have used them again, assuming them to be shallots.”

FLOODING

Following the severe flooding which occurred at the end of 1960 we distributed leaflets to all the occupiers of affected properties detailing the precautions to be taken to prevent deterioration of their premises. Despite the offer of free advice to any householder who required it, we have received very few requests for assistance.

CARAVAN SITES

In 1960, when the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act came into force, it was agreed that the Planning Committee would be entirely responsible for the administration of the Act, subject to consultation at officer level with the health department. I am pleased to record that this arrangement worked satisfactorily during the year and no problems arose.

RODENT CONTROL

Our rodent control service during 1961 was seriously disrupted because of sickness, the rodent operator being absent for about 5 months.

It will be recalled that the flooding at the end of 1960 also disrupted our rodent control work, particularly in respect of our six-monthly sewer treatments and it is a matter of some concern that through circumstances beyond our control the rat population, especially in the sewers, must have had considerable freedom to breed and multiply. I hope to carry out an energetic programme of sewer treatment in 1962 and trust that this will help to redress the balance.

LOCAL LAND CHARGES

Information was supplied to the Town Clerk in 1,656 cases in reply to “ searches ” submitted under the Local Land Charges Act.

STATISTICS

General Summary.

Number of visits made during the year	....	13,181
Number of samples taken	....	578
Number of carcasses inspected	....	58,398
Total weight of foodstuffs condemned	....	45 tons

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

1. *School and University Canteens, etc.*

52 inspections of school and university canteens and kitchens were carried out during 1961.

2. *Market.*

Seven inspections were made of the Higher Market, in Queen Street, where fruit and vegetables, etc. were sold.

3. *Food Premises Generally.*

The number of food premises known in the City is as follows :

Butchers	....	75
Cooked Meats	....	12
Bakers and Confectioners including sweet shops	....	77
Fried Fish	....	27
Fresh Fish	....	27
General Provisions	....	250
Greengrocers	....	69
Cafes	....	44
Snack Bars	....	14
Dairies	....	33
TOTAL		628

4. *Registered Food Premises.*

There are 420 registrations under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, affecting 385 business establishments. These are made up as follows :

Storage of bulk ice-cream	....	3
Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream	....	39
Storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream	....	294
Preparation or manufacture of sausage and potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food (including Fish and Chips)	....	84
TOTAL		420

5. *Improvement effected in food premises generally.*

Premises improved or repaired	....	....	5
Premises cleansed or re-decorated	....	....	16
Water closets repaired	....	....	5
“ Wash Hands ” notices posted	....	....	2
Hot water supply provided	....	....	5
Washing facilities improved or provided	....	....	8
Fly proofing provided	....	....	2
First Aid Kits provided	....	....	2
Locker accommodation provided	....	....	7
			—
	TOTAL	....	52
			—

6. *Slaughter of animals and meat inspection.*

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the public Abattoir and private slaughterhouse, together with reasons for condemnation are set out below in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health Circular 17/55. No horses or goats are normally slaughtered in the City, but one goat was slaughtered at the abattoir during the year.

	<i>Beasts</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number slaughtered	5,770	1,465	1,648	31,362	18,152
Number inspected	5,770	1,465	1,648	31,363	18,152
<i>Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	6	25	36	137	71
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,534	406	76	1,349	1,289
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticercosis	26.6	29.4	6.1	4.4	7.4
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	8	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	28	104	4	—	345
Percentage of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	.48	7.6	.24	—	1.9
<i>Cysticercosis only.</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

7. *Condemnation of Food.*

During the year approximately four tons of food, apart from meat, was condemned ; all this food was buried at the Council tip.

8. Milk.

(A) Chemical and Bacterial Quality.

The following tables indicate the average chemical and bacterial quality of the milk sold in the City during the year :

(i) Chemical Quality.

DESIGNATION	No. of Samples.	Fat %	Non-fatty Solids %
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Islands) (Farm Bottled)	6	5.18	9.59
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	11	4.1	9.00
Channel Islands (Pasteurized)	8	4.64	9.37
Pasteurized	15	3.75	8.93
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurized)	6	3.5	8.96

(ii) Bacterial Quality.

DESIGNATION	Number of Samples.	Samples Satisfactory.	Samples void owing to Air Temperature being over 65°F.
School Milk	12	11	1
Pasteurized	28	24	3
Channel Islands (Pasteurized)	14	12	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurized)	22	17	3
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	45	37	—
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Islands) (Farm Bottled)	41	34	—

(B) Testing for the Presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

All milks consumed in the City are tested quarterly for the presence of tubercle bacilli. During the year 83 samples were tested and all proved to be negative.

9. Ice Cream—Cleanliness.

71 samples of ice cream were taken during the year and the gradings according to the bacteriological standards suggested by the Ministry of Health were as follows :

Grade 1. (Satisfactory)	....	....	....	68
Grade 2. (Satisfactory)	....	....	....	1
Grade 3. (Unsatisfactory)	....	....	....	—
Grade 4. (Unsatisfactory)	....	....	....	2

10. Sampling.

During the year 46 samples of milk and 140 samples of other foods were procured : 47 were formal and 139 informal. Only one sample was found to be below standard and details are as follows : Sample No. 1600, lemon essence, was found on analysis to consist of lemon oil. This informal sample was taken from a bakehouse and upon investigation it was found that lemon oil had been put in a lemon essence bottle in error. The bakehouse owner was warned to be more careful in future.

11. *Court Proceedings.*

Legal Proceedings were instituted in 11 cases under the Food and Drugs Act and in one case under the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958.

12. *Shellfish.*

Two samples of shellfish were procured in 1961 and the bacteriological findings were both satisfactory.

Fresh Winkles	....	....	....	....	1
Boiled Cockles	....	....	....	....	1
					—
TOTAL				....	2
					—

13. *Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1953.*

Regular visits were made during the year to ensure that the provision of these Acts were being observed. Apart from some verbal warnings, it was not found necessary to take any action.

14. *Labelling of Food.*

We continue to examine the labels of the various commodities on sale to the public, to ensure that they meet the requirements of the various Labelling of Food Orders.

HOUSING.

(1) *Housing Act 1957, Sections 16 and 18.*

63 dwellings were represented to the Public Health Committee as being unfit for human habitation and not repairable at a reasonable expense. They were dealt with in the following manner :

Undertakings not to re-let accepted	....	....	44
Closing Orders made	....	....	14
Demolition Orders made	....	....	1
Acquired and closed	....	....	1
Outstanding at the end of the year	..	....	3
			—
TOTAL			.... 63
			—

(2) *Informal Notices.*

127 houses were rendered fit during the year without the service of formal notices.

(3) *Formal Notices.*

39 houses were rendered fit during the year, following the service of formal notices ; 31 being remedied by the owners and 8 by the Council in default of the owner.

(4) *Overcrowding.*

(i)	Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	....	....	....	13
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	....	....	....	14
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	....	....	....	59
(iv)	Number of new cases reported during the year	....	....	....	17
(v)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	....	....	....	22
(vi)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	....	....	....	141
(vii)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses again become overcrowded after the Council had taken steps to abate overcrowding	....	....	....	Nil.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are two registered common lodging houses in the City and these are inspected by the public health inspectors. Conditions during 1961 were found to be satisfactory.

The Chief Public Health Inspector instituted proceedings against the keeper of an unregistered common lodging house and a fine of £5 was imposed. A subsequent application by the same person for registration was refused by the Public Health Committee because of the unsatisfactory nature of the property and the unsuitability of the keeper. At the end of the year the premises were still in use as a common lodging house and further proceedings are pending.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

19 inspections were made of movable dwellings in the City and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

10 samples of fertilisers and 12 of feeding stuffs were procured during the year and all were found to be satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK

The 6 samples of rag flock taken during the year were found to be satisfactory.

DEPOSIT GAUGES

During 1961 the three deposit gauges showed the following rate of deposition of solid matter, in tons per square mile.

<i>Month</i>	TONS PER SQUARE MILE		
	<i>Dunsford Hill</i>	<i>Danes Castle</i>	<i>Tan Lane</i>
January	9.46	9.37	9.96
February	7.45	8.94	8.06
March	3.02	3.64	4.62
April	16.91	9.08	8.68
May	7.45	5.50	5.75
June	4.70	2.98	5.41
July	2.69	4.67	6.13
August	6.28	6.13	7.06
September	3.29	4.41	4.48
October	6.51	6.96	6.34
November	5.94	4.04	5.27
December	11.43	9.57	9.92
TOTAL	88.13	75.29	81.68

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Bakehouses.

Number in City	....	....	....	24
Number of underground bakehouses in the City	....			—
Number of inspections made	....	....	....	41

Vermin, etc.

Number of Council houses disinfested by the Department	....	....	....	19
Number of other properties :				
(i) found to be infested	....	....	....	18
(ii) disinfested by this department	....	....	....	18

Wasps and Hornets.

194 nests of wasps and hornets were destroyed during the year.

Offensive Trades.

Number of businesses in the City	....	....	12
Number of inspections made	....	....	85

Fried and Wet Fish Shops.

Number of fried and wet fish shops in the City	....	52
Number of inspections made	....	56

RODENT CONTROL

1. *Complaints.*

308 complaints were received during the year involving 298 properties and these were made up as follows :

	TYPE OF PREMISES.			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Business</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>	
Rats	25	190	16	231
Mice	18	44	5	67
TOTALS ..	43	234	21	298

2. *Routine Inspections.*

Farms and smallholdings	....	....	....	—
Other businesses	....	....	....	123
Private houses	....	....	....	151
Local Authority Land	....	....	....	18

SCHEDULE OF CLEARANCE ORDERS CONFIRMED DURING 1961, WITH A LIST OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

City of Exeter (Beedles Terrace) Clearance Order 1960.

(Confirmed 11.10.1961).

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 Beedles Terrace.

City of Exeter (Cowick Cottages) Clearance Order 1960.

(Confirmed 16.10.1961).

1, 2 and 3 Cowick Cottages.

City of Exeter (Dunsford Road) Clearance Order 1960.

(Confirmed 5.10.1961).

3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 Dunsford Road.

City of Exeter (Eaton Cottages) Clearance Order 1960.

(Confirmed 9.10.1961).

1, 2 and 3 Eaton Cottages.

City of Exeter (St. Edmund's Square) Clearance Order 1960.

(Confirmed 11.10.1961).

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 St. Edmund's Square.

HOUSING

Details regarding closures, house inspections, etc., are set out on pages 37-38:

The City Architect (Mr. HAROLD B. ROWE, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.-STRUCT.E.), tells me that dwellings were completed during 1961, as follows :—

New permanent dwellings by Council 354

New permanent dwellings by private enterprise 298

Total dwellings completed since the last war are as under :—

Constructed	COUNCIL.			PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.		TOTAL.
	Perm.	Temp.	Rebuilds	New	Rebuilds	
1945 to Dec. 31st, 1961	4,127	430	21	1,552	209	6,339

20 temporary bungalows have recently been disposed of and the total now in occupation is 410.

The Housing Manager (Mr. M. H. D. FREEMAN, A.I.Hsg.) has kindly sent me the following information :—

“ The number of applicants on the current register (December, 1961) is 1,888 (1960—2,031). Those whose housing need is NIL or very slight (i.e. credited with 5 points or less) number 568.

“ There are 536 applicants with less than one year's registration. Not only has the number of applicants lessened during the year, but the 'housing need' of those applying is also less acute. The number of housing units under the Council's management is 7,003.”

Re-housing on Medical Grounds.

Recommendations were made to the Housing Committee for additional points on medical-social grounds for 113 rehousing cases during the year. 67 of them were rehoused and a further 4

were approved for rehousing. The following table gives the details and the reasons for the cases being considered on medical grounds :—

REASON REFERRED	Total Referred by M.O.H.	Rehoused	Approved for re-housing	Not Approved or Deferred	Applications Lapsed
Tuberculosis	12	7	—	4	1
Statutory overcrowding	3	2	—	1	—
Substandard property	3	2	—	1	—
Social overcrowding conditions	13	11	—	2	—
Other medical social reasons	23	13	2	7	1
Other medical reasons	59	32	2	22	3
TOTAL	113	67	4	37	5

CIVIL DEFENCE.

(Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section).

Ambulance Officer : Capt. F. G. Ireland.

The total number of volunteers remaining on the Section Roll was 108 at the end of 1961. About one half of this number have not attended any training sessions since enrolling. About 10 can be relied upon to turn out when needed for collective training exercises and the average attendance on training nights is 6—the faithful few.

Training was resumed in February until June, and again from September until December.

Members of the Section took part in Exercises “ June Night,” “ Overture ” and “ Tamar Bridge.” They also assisted Casualties Union in running a Competition on Sunday, 2nd July.

It is hoped that the acquisition by the Council of premises in Barnfield Road will help to improve the attendances at training for it could provide opportunities for members of all Sections to meet there during the same evening and promote *esprit de corps*.

It is suggested that the services of a full-time instructor might be shared between the Ambulance and Rescue Sections of the Corps. for their work is analogous. The Welfare and Wardens Sections have had this arrangement for several years.

ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

INFLUENZA

There was no epidemic of influenza this year.

FOOD POISONING.

1. Local Authority : EXETER COUNTY BOROUGH. Year : 1961

2. (a) Food Poisoning notifications (as corrected to Registrar General).

First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
6	4	51	2	63

(b) Cases otherwise ascertained.

Nil.	4	6	Nil.	10
------	---	---	------	----

(c) Symptomless Excretors.

Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5	5
------	------	------	---	---

(d) Fatal cases.

Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
------	------	------	------	------

3. Particulars of outbreaks.

		No. of outbreaks.		No. of cases.		Total No. of cases
		Family out- breaks	Others	Noti- fied	Other- wise	
Agent Identified*	....	4	1	51	10	61
Agent not Identified	....	2	Nil.	4	Nil.	4

*Salmonella Typhi-murium in two outbreaks.

4. Single Cases.

		No. of cases.		Total No. of cases
		Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent Identified*	....	7	Nil.	7
Agent not Identified	....	1	Nil.	1

*Classified according to agents :

(a) Chemical poisons	....	....	....	Nil.
(b) Salmonella : typhi-murium	....	....	....	5
(c) Enteritidis var jena	....	....	....	1
(d) Meleagridis	....	....	....	1

5. *Salmonella* infections, not food-borne.

<i>Salmonella</i> (type)	<i>Outbreaks</i>		<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Single Cases.</i>	<i>Total No.</i>
	<i>Notified</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>	(out-breaks)		
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

There was one large outbreak of food poisoning during the year occurring in a hostel : it was a typical *Clostridium Welchii* occurrence. Two large joints of lamb had been cooked one day and allowed to cool at room temperature and then were reheated for lunch next day. 47 persons of the 64 who ate the lamb developed diarrhoea ten to twelve hours after the meal. None was seriously affected. The illness was over in all cases within twenty-four hours. *Clostridium Welchii* of a food poisoning type was isolated from the stools examined and from the remains of the lamb.

There were four family outbreaks involving two to four persons. In two, *Salmonella Typhi-murium* was the causal organism, but the source of the infection could not be traced. In another family outbreak the causal organism was found to be *Staphylococcus Aureus* which was isolated from the remains of the pressed pork in the house, but not from the remains at the butcher's where it was bought. The source of the infection was not traced. The last family outbreak was an unusual one, in which daffodil bulbs had been used in mistake for onions in making a stew. All members of the family (four in number) developed severe vomiting a few hours after eating the stew. There was no diarrhoea.

Among the single cases, *Salmonella typhi-murium* was responsible for 5. In two cases this was traced to hen's egg eaten in a semi-raw state, in one case as mousse and in the other "1 minute boiled." The source in the other three cases was not traced. One due to *Enteritidis* var. *Jana* was linked up with several cases occurring in a rural area and these were there traced to a cow which was proved to be excreting the organism though at no time was the organism isolated from its milk.

DYSENTERY

In last year's annual report the notes on dysentery were inadvertently left out so in this report both 1960 and 1961 are discussed together. Both were heavy years for dysentery, 136 cases being notified in 1960 and 267 in 1961.

During the first half of 1960, between February and early June, more cases than usual were being notified, running between 6 and 12 new cases a week. They were scattered throughout the City, no particular area or school being affected. Dysentery is a

family disease and in most instances where a case was notified, the rest of the family were found to have the disease or to be excreting the organism.

At the end of September, 1960, an outbreak again started, this time centred in the Infants and Junior schools in the St. Thomas area. The outbreak was not extensive, the greatest number of cases notified in one week being 12. The floods in this area about that time did not affect the outbreak, the number of cases not rising during them. The outbreak remained confined to the St. Thomas area until late in January, 1961, when cases began to occur in the Infant schools in both the Whipton and Burnthouse Lane areas. The numbers of new cases rose rapidly to a peak in March when 45 cases were notified in one week, and then declined, ceasing when the schools closed in July.

Dysentery is difficult to control as mild undiagnosed cases occur and these keep the infection going in the schools. The Infant schools, where personal hygiene can be expected to be more sketchy, were worst hit, with only a small number of cases occurring in the junior schools. The only cases known in senior schools were the older brothers or sisters of known cases of infants of school age.

In an attempt to control the outbreak, special measures were taken in the affected schools. Each time the children came into the classroom, whether they had been to the lavatory or not, they rinsed their hands in a bowl of cetrimide (a quaternary ammonium compound) and after every school break the seats of the lavatories, the lavatory door handles and the handles of the chains were swabbed with a chlorine disinfectant. It is impossible to be certain of the effects of these measures, but it is thought they were useful.

PARATYPHOID

No notifications.

TYPHOID

2 cases of typhoid were notified during the year. The first case was an adult living and working outside the City, but who was diagnosed in an Exeter hospital.

The second was in a small boy of 2 years, who developed a gastro enteritis and *Salmonella Typhi* was isolated from his stools. He was never seriously ill and at no time did he present a typical typhoid picture. His infection was traced to a carrier who had previously had an attack of typhoid, sixty years earlier. Whether the carrier state resulted from this long-distant attack or from a re-infection is impossible to say.

WHOOPING COUGH

The illness for the most part was of a mild type. Complications were few and there were no deaths. 72 of the 134 cases

notified had received a course of whooping cough vaccination and in 7 cases it could not be confirmed if they had received a course or not.

MEASLES

Sporadic cases occurred during the first few months of the year. Towards the end of May there was a sharp rise in the number of cases notified and the number continued to rise each week. A full scale epidemic, however, did not develop and the highest number notified in a week was 58 cases. By the beginning of September the outbreak was over though sporadic cases continued to occur for the rest of the year.

The disease was mild and complications few. There were no deaths in the 540 cases notified.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

No notifications.

POLIOMYELITIS

No notifications.

DIPHTHERIA

No notifications.

PNEUMONIA

(Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)

42 notifications of which 19 referred to influenzal pneumonia. There were two deaths among the notified cases.

SCARLET FEVER

34 of the 50 cases notified were school children ; no school being particularly involved. The disease continued to be mild. Only three cases were admitted to hospital, all for medico-social reasons.

ERYSIPELAS

11 cases notified, all mild.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM 1961

In 1961 there were 9 cases of ophthalmia in babies during the first 28 days of life ; 7 were born in hospital and 2 at home. None of these cases was serious.

<i>Home</i>	<i>Swabs Taken</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Admitted Eye Infirmary</i>
2	2	—	2	1
<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Swabs Taken</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Admitted Isolation Hospital</i>
7	7	1	6	1

All the cases were slight. The one positive swab shewed a *Staphylococcus aureus* but it was a non-typable strain. The child was admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and thought to be a case

of pemphigus, but the dermatologist considered it was a condition associated with post-maturity.

The child born at home and admitted to the Eye Infirmary had negative swabs throughout but a persistently sticky eye.

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM 1961

There were 2 cases in 1961 both in babies born in hospital. One was transferred to the Isolation Hospital. The vesicular rash was noticed at birth and the source of infection then was considered to be in utero. Staphylococcus aureus was grown from the mother's nose and the baby's spots but was of a non-typable strain.

Subsequently the child was seen by a Dermatologist since the rash continued to recur and a final diagnosis of incontinentia pigmenti, a very unusual condition, was made.

The second case, born in another hospital, had a few vesicles from which staphylococcus aureus Type 71 was grown. This quickly responded to treatment with gentian violet.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA 1961

Cases Notified	CAUSE	Pathological Investigations	Confinement :	
			Home	Hospital
4	Breast	1	2	2
7	Respiratory	3	4	3
14	Uterine	13	3	11
9	Urinary	8	2	7
4	Reactionary	—	—	4
11	Not known	7	3	8
49		32	14	35

There were 49 cases of pyrexia up to or over T.100.4° in 1961, 35 in hospital and 14 at home. Pathological investigations were made in a large proportion of cases except in the reactionary group where the rise of temperature followed hospital procedures such as blood transfusions, caesarean section. There was no evidence of any substantial risk of infection.

LABORATORY WORK

During 1961, Dr. B. MOORE, Director, Public Health Laboratory Exeter, reported to us on 1,848 specimens (exclusive of sputa etc., for tuberculosis (see page 101). This is again an increase over last year's number of specimens examined and is mainly accounted for by the outbreak of dysentery which persisted during the year. 1,760 (including 544 positive) were in respect of food poisoning, dysentery and other diarrhoeal diseases, and 28 (of which 10 were positive) in respect of a case of typhoid.

Dr. Stewart Smith, Area Pathologist, Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, examined blood samples taken from expectant mothers (see page 52).

Dr. Stewart Smith and Dr. Moore are always very helpful.

Table XV.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1961 (EXETER RESIDENTS)
ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE
after correction of diagnosis.

DISEASE	AGES OF CASES NOTIFIED													Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital	
	Under 1	1--	2--	3--	4--	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Age un- known		Total
Scarlet fever	—	2	—	1	5 (1)	23	12	1	5	—	—	—	—	49 (1)	3 (1)
Whooping cough	13	21	17	25	8	40	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	134	3
Measles	10 (1)	56	62	67	70	248	12	5	3 (2)	4	—	—	—	537 (3)	(1)
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	4	—	11	1
Meningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio. (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	6	14	16	—	42	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4 (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 (5)	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (5)	30 (8)	2 (3)	—	—	—	33 (16)	1
Dysentery	7	12	11	21	26	133	22	4	18	10	3	—	—	267	5
Food poisoning	1	1	1	1	—	8	3	1	2	5	4	—	45	72	1
Para. typhoid B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	1 (1)	1 (1)
Enteritis (not a notifiable disease)	8	4	1	4	2	8	1	2	2	1	5 (1)	—	—	38 (1)	15 (1)

(Figures in brackets represent additional cases notified to this authority but with home addresses outside the city).

Table XVI.

ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1961 (EXETER RESIDENTS)
after correction of diagnosis.

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital
Scarlet fever	4	5	11	4	8	6	1	1	1	4 (1)	4	—	49 (1)	3 (1)
Whooping cough	14	15	22	25	17	10	12	6	11	2	—	—	134	3
Measles	11	6	2	9 (1)	41	87	208 (1)	131 (1)	18	9	11	4	537 (3)	(1)
Erysipelas	—	2	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	11	1
Meningococcal meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio (Non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	7	7	6	3	6	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	42	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	1 (1)	1	—	4 (5)	—
Puerperal pyrexia	2 (1)	5 (2)	3 (1)	4 (1)	2 (3)	6 (1)	1 (2)	2 (1)	3 (2)	2 (2)	2	1	33 (16)	1
Dysentery	48	46	93	33	17	5	10	2	—	—	3	10	267	5
Food poisoning	—	—	6	1	—	7	2	1	53	—	2	—	72	1
Para. typhoid B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 (1)	1 (1)
Enteritis (not a notifiable disease)	7	2	8	3	5	5	—	—	1	4	(1)	3	38 (1)	15 (1)

(Figures in brackets represent additional cases notified to this authority but with home addresses outside the city.)

Table XVII.
THE BLIND.
REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS — 1961.

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY							
	CATARACT		GLAUCOMA		RETROLENTAL FIBROPLASIA		OTHERS	
	Blind	Partially Sighted	Blind	Partially Sighted	Blind	Partially Sighted	Blind	Partially Sighted
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Sec. F, para. 1 of Form B.D.8 (Revised) recommends : (a) No treatment.	2	1	1	—	—	—	7	1
(b) Treatment : (Medical, surgical or optical).	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received Treatment.	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—

SPASTICS

There were 58 cases of cerebral palsy known to the department at 31st December, 1961.

EPILEPTICS

151 epileptics in the City were known to the department, i.e. 1.9 per thousand of the population.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 TO 1959.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

No compulsory removals were effected under these Acts during 1961.

One old man, and a husband and wife (both elderly), were considered appropriate for such action, but in the event the hospitals admitted them without a Court Order. Both men died soon after, one from pneumonia, the other from pneumonia accelerated by burns of chest, accidentally caused by smoking in bed.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL.

All entrants to the City Council's service have to undergo a medical examination to determine their fitness for employment and for entry to the Superannuation Scheme. 275 such medical examinations were carried out during the year.

38 medical examinations were carried out in respect of employees absent from work through sickness and recommendations were made in appropriate cases for retirement on medical grounds.

One bus driver, over 60 years of age, was medically examined under the Transport Committee's standing arrangements.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. (Sections 187-195).

Registered Nursing Homes	....	....	5
Pennsylvania Nursing Home	....	10	beds
Belmont Nursing Home (Surgical)	....	9	beds
Duryard Park Nursing Home	....	8	beds
Southcroft Nursing Home	....	4	beds
Mother and Baby Home (St. Olaves)	12	beds

NURSES ACT, 1943.

Registered Agencies	Nil.
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The only Nursing Co-operation agency ceased to function in December, on the death of the proprietor.

CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE.

The medical arrangements are unchanged and remain as described in previous reports.

CHILD NEGLECT

The Child Care Committee met each month during the year.

22 cases remained " open " from the previous year and 9 new cases were discussed : 23 were closed during the year, leaving 8 cases to be carried forward. This fall in the number of cases carried forward was the result of closing cases, when at least for the time being no further action by the Committee was necessary. Previously, many such cases were left " open " if it was considered that a further breakdown was likely.

In one case, free home help was supplied for three weeks.

Fortunately, physical cruelty or neglect is now rare, but the Committee is concerned also with children suffering emotional neglect or deprived in some way of the normal healthy life to which every child is entitled. Moral danger seems to be becoming more common and in four cases discussed this year, a teenage girl was considered to be in moral danger owing to lack of care by the parents. It was possible to place one of the girls (an E.S.N. pupil) in a special school. It was impossible to get any co-operation from the parents in two cases—one girl was sent to a special school, but was withdrawn by her mother within a week. Unfortunately, both these girls became pregnant. Mental illness, especially where one or both parents are inadequate, leads to neglect of the children. Two of the new cases were in this category, but in both some improvement was effected though a constant watch will have to be kept for any further breakdown.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(National Health Service Act, 1946).

HEALTH CENTRES.

No progress was made in regard to General Practitioner health centres.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

MATERNITY

Confinements. (See pages 13 and 59).

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care.

(i) *Ante-natal Clinics.* During the year 636 mothers attended, making 2,608 attendances, at ante-natal sessions conducted by the home midwives.

(ii) *Free Home Helps for Ante-natal Cases.* This service was used in 10 cases during the year.

(iii) *Blood tests in Pregnancy.* The information set out below is incomplete inasmuch as it has not been possible (without enormous effort) to determine retrospectively the home address of the mothers who have had blood samples taken while in attendance at the City Hospital Maternity Clinics.

It is not possible, therefore, to estimate what proportion of expectant mothers do have their blood investigated, but it appears from a short and simple enquiry in 1962, that approximately three out of every four mothers booked for delivery at home are investigated re haemoglobin, etc. No doubt all the City Hospital booked mothers have their blood examined; the proportion of mothers booked for Mowbray House who have their blood examined is not known.

HAEMOGLOBIN %

(These results refer to the first examination in the pregnancy)

	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	100+	Not known	Total
Samples :	2	7	84	175	108	17	2	12	407

BLOOD GROUPINGS AND RHESUS FACTOR

Blood Group :	Rhesus +	Rhesus —	Total
A	159	28	187
B	33	4	37
O	146	23	169
AB	10	1	11
Not known	—	—	3
Totals	348	56	407

WASSERMAN AND KAHN TESTS

(for constitutional disease)

None positive.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes. The five Relaxation Classes, which were held weekly continued to be well-attended and 396 mothers made 3,428 attendances. Mothercraft teaching has also continued, and mothercraft classes were attended by 188 mothers.

In September, relaxation classes, conducted by the midwives, were commenced at St. Olaves Home and St. Nicholas House (64 attendances).

CHILD WELFARE

Child Welfare Centres.

These continued as usual. About half of all the pre-school children in the City and about three-fifths of the children under 1 year old attend the Child Welfare Centres.

About three-fifths of the attendances at child welfare sessions (other than toddlers' clinics and health visitors' consultation clinics) were by babies in their first year, one-fifth by those in their second year, one-tenth by those in their third year and one-tenth by those in their fourth and fifth years. (See Table XX). The proportions are the same as in 1960.

Toddlers' Clinics.

The Toddler Clinics continued at Whipton and Burnthouse Lane as before. (See Table XX).

Health Visitor Consultation Clinics.

These continued as in the previous year. (See Table XX).

BUDDLE LANE DAY NURSERY

The general health of the children has been well maintained. 17 children were admitted for medical reasons; one child was given speech therapy: 2 children of deaf and dumb parents were admitted to help speech development: neither child was deaf.

During the year there were 5 cases of mumps, one of German measles and 9 of Sonne dysentery. The latter were within the last three months of the year.

About two-thirds of all the children were in the priority group (i.e. need for mothers to work to maintain the child).

Table XVIII.
DAY NURSERY.

NURSERY						Buddle Lane	
AGE GROUP IN YEARS						0—2	2—5
Number of Places	....	....	....	....	....	15	25
Number on roll at beginning of 1961	....	....	....	....	....	2	32
Number admitted	....	....	....	....	....	12	26
Number removed from roll	....	....	....	....	....	5*	34
Number on roll at end of 1961	....	....	....	....	....	3*	30*
Mothers working full-time at end of 1961	....	....	....	....	....	3	23
Mothers working part-time at end of 1961	....	....	....	....	....	—	2
Other reasons for admission at end of 1961	....	....	....	....	....	—	5
Maximum Attendance	....	....	....	....	....	9	25
Minimum Attendance	....	....	....	....	....	1	7

*Some children became 2 years old during the year.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDER'S REGULATION ACT, 1948

At the end of the year there were in the City 3 registered privately owned day nurseries, with accommodation for 54 children in all. One of these Nurseries had received approval to increase the accommodation to 20 places during the year.

There is only 1 registered Child Minder (8 places).

There are no child minders registered by the Local Health Authority under its approved National Health Service proposals, where part-fees are payable by the Council.

PROVISION FOR THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD

126 cases were dealt with in 1961, i.e. 14 more than in the year before : 85 were Exeter residents and 16 Devon County residents.

To these 126 mothers there were 76 live births (2 died within 24 hours) and one stillborn. 11 expectant mothers left Exeter before the babies were born and 38 were still having help at the end of 1961.

Once more the occupations of the mothers and putative fathers were very varied and have ranged from professional levels to unemployment with National Assistance.

58 of these cases, (42 Exeter cases) were between seventeen and twenty years of age ; 11 (9 Exeter cases) were 16 years old, 6 (5 Exeter cases) were 15 years old and 2 (1 Exeter case) were 14 years old—the other 14 year old was a case from the U.S.A. One putative father was still at school. 14 of these Exeter teenage mothers were pregnant before they came to live in the City.

There was a considerable increase in the number of visits made and interviews given this year by the Social Worker.

The nationalities of the mothers included British, Irish, Commonwealth countries, French, Hungarian and U.S.A.

The social worker reports that the problems behind the teenage cases who were helped, followed a common pattern viz. : lack of supervision and discipline at home ; late nights in the coffee bars ; and many girls admitted they had been drinking in public houses although under the age of 18. Very many young people today are earning higher wages, especially the young men, but they contribute very little towards their ' keep ' at home.

Throughout the year the social worker has worked in close co-operation with family doctors, health visitors, home nurses, and the matrons of St. Olaves Home and St. Nicholas House ; both these Mother and Baby Homes have been almost continuously full.

The Wilfred House Shelter has not yet been replaced, but strenuous efforts continue to be made towards this end, and better news is hoped for during 1962. The right kind of house is hard to find.

ST. OLAVE'S HOME

(Owned by the Exeter Diocesan Association for the care of girls)

Number of admissions during 1961 (including 16 Exeter residents)	....	....	58
Number of children adopted (including 4 Exeter mothers' babies)	....	....	25
Number of children taken by mothers or relatives (including 9 Exeter mothers' babies)	....		21
Number of children fostered	....	....	6

The domiciliary midwives delivered 43 mothers in the Home.

ST. NICHOLAS HOUSE

(Owned by the Exeter Diocesan Moral Welfare Council)

Number of admissions during 1961 (including 2 Exeter residents).	....	....	45
Number of children adopted	....	....	18
Number of children taken by mothers or relatives	....		20
Number of children fostered	....	....	3

2 mothers used the Home as a Hostel.

The domiciliary midwives delivered 37 mothers in the Home.

PHENYLKETONURIA

Testing the urine of babies for phenylketonuria continued throughout 1961. Since testing started here in July 1957, the following results have been obtained :—

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) July 1957—December 1958 | .... | .... | 327 babies tested—all negative. |
| (2) 1st January—31st December, 1959 | .... |  | 595 babies tested—2 positive. |
| (3) 1st January—31st December, 1960 | .... |  | 930 babies tested—all negative. |
| (4) 1st January—31st December, 1961 | .... |  | 1,082 babies tested—all negative. |

Notified live births to Exeter mothers 1961	BABIES BORN IN 1961 AND TESTED FOR PHENYLKETONURIA (during 1961)					
	3 weeks test only	*6 weeks test only	3 weeks & 6 weeks test	No test	Left City before test	Died
1,194	58	786	238	37	49	23
	91%			(3%)	6%	

*In this note " 6 weeks test " means a test carried out at 6 weeks of age or as soon as practicable subsequently ; *most* are made at the age stated, but in some there are delays.

Health visitors do only the 6 weeks test now, since it was found impracticable, in terms of time and effort, to attempt 2 tests. The home midwives do a " 3 weeks test " on all home births attended by them and on babies returned home from hospital early after delivery (i.e. within 14 days).

91% of the infants were tested : this is very gratifying and much hard work and great patience have been put in : obtaining a fresh specimen of urine from an infant is not always easy and extra visits are necessitated by changes of address.

There were, at the end of 1961, 3 positive cases known in Exeter, including one found in 1959 aged 9 years, traced as a brother of a baby found to be suffering from the defect at that time.

During 1962 we have had misgivings about the absolute reliability of the " Phenistix " reagent strip test as applied to wet napkins. The following two cases have made us cautious in regard to the value of the wet napkin test for screening babies at 3 weeks and 6 weeks of age.

(1) On the 1st July, 1962—Baby aged 3 weeks—urine tested by the midwife with " Phenistix " strip dipped in urine. Result—*Positive*. The health visitor definitely followed this up to check the efficacy of the wet napkin " Phenistix " strip test on this known positive case and obtained a negative test with the wet napkin on two occasions.

(2) On the 9th August, 1962, a baby aged 3 weeks tested by the midwife on two occasions with " Phenistix " strip on wet napkin with a negative result. The same child attended the child Welfare Clinic when aged 5 weeks and passed urine into the scales when being weighed. The health visitor tested this urine with a " Phenistix " strip and obtained a *positive* result.

The next day the health visitor tested a urine specimen and also a napkin freshly wetted by urine at the same time, with " Phenistix " strip from the same batch : the former test was positive the latter test negative. After some anomolous biochemical findings it has now been decided that neither case is now regarded as definitely positive but observation is being maintained.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER FOR 1961.

(ALVIN PRYOR, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.)).

The dental staff suffered depletion for some months of this year by the resignation of Mr. J. C. Lawson, L.D.S., Principal Dental Officer, on 28th February, 1961. Mrs. R. M. Blood, L.D.S., Assistant School Dental Officer, returned to 10/11 full time duty on 1st May, 1961, having been 6/11 full time since the beginning of the year.

I took up my appointment as Principal Dental Officer on 1st July, 1961.

We greatly appreciate the help we have received from the doctors, nurses, midwives and health visitors. They have all co-operated readily in referring to us those mothers and pre-school children requiring treatment. The Matron of St. Olave's Home, in particular, is most punctilious about the patients in her care receiving prompt dental treatment when required.

The mothers appear grateful for all we can do for them. There has been a very slight decline in attendances, as forecast in Mr. Lawson's last report. This is due to the Budget changes of April, 1961, whereby expectant and nursing mothers may now obtain dentures free of charge from dentists in general practice under the National Health Service as well as through local health authority arrangements. But there has been a considerable increase in the number of children under five years provided with dental care, with a corresponding increase in conservative treatment. This significant increase in conservation has been accompanied by a marked decrease in the number of extractions needed.

Table (a).

Mothers and Children provided with dental care.

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing mothers	150	127	94	114
Children under five years	175	116	90	95

Table (b).

Forms of Dental treatment.

	Scalings and gum treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	34	302	—	3	204	55	25	26	75
Children under five years	—	79	44	—	201	71	—	—	15

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Of the 150 inspected, the following details show the source of reference :—

Home Midwives	....	....	....	....	50
Maternity & Child Welfare Clinics	....	....	....	....	23
Private Doctors	....	....	....	....	5
St. Olaves Home	....	....	....	....	38
Post Natal Cases	....	....	....	....	34

Pre-School Children.

175 pre-school children were examined, including 155 whose parents desired treatment or who were referred from Child Welfare Clinics and 20 in Buddle Lane Nursery (of whom 15 had sound mouths).

Anaesthetics.

Dr. N. G. P. Butler, consultant anaesthetist, has been most helpful to us during the year. He has introduced several refinements into our general anaesthetic sessions, such as “Fluothane” as an anaesthetic additive, and the technique of using nitrous oxide with a very high (twenty per cent) proportion of oxygen. These two measures have greatly increased the safety factor in dental general anaesthesia. They have, at the same time, greatly diminished “after effects” and reduced “recovery times.”

The dental officers and dental staff have given of their best during the year, and my thanks are due to them all.

MIDWIFERY

Supervision of Midwives. In all, 67 midwives gave notice of intention to practise within the City. These included 52 employed by hospitals, 12 employed by the Exeter Maternity and District Nursing Association on behalf of the City Council, 2 engaged in private practice and 1 employed by Devon County Council.

During 1961, 3 institutional midwives, 3 domiciliary midwives and 2 midwives in private practice attended refresher courses approved by the Central Midwives Board.

The Midwives Rules were amended, from June 1961, the main change being that authority was provided for a three months' course in obstetric nursing for female student nurses in hospitals approved by the Central Midwives Board with a reduction of two months in the first period of midwifery training of state registered general nurses who have taken the course.

Non-Medical Supervision of Midwives. Miss L. Reynolds, who had been part-time non-medical supervisor of midwives in the city for many years, retired on 24th January, 1962. We wish her every happiness. Miss E. M. Bryant was appointed in her place and Dr. I. V. Ward was appointed Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

Medical Aids : (i.e. midwives' request for assistance from doctors) : 8 medical aid notices (all from hospital midwives) were issued by midwives ; 47 other notifications by midwives in respect of stillbirths, source of infection etc. were received. Notifications of artificial feeding were discontinued in 1960.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Organisation and Staffing. No substantial changes.

Pupil Midwives. In 1961, 24 pupil midwives, trained in conjunction with the City Hospital, sat the examination ; 23 passed on first entry, the remaining pupil re-sat the examination and passed.

Post-Graduate Course. Three midwives and 2 home nurses attended post-graduate courses and one of the training midwives, obtained her Midwife Teacher's Diploma. In addition, an Australian trained midwife took district training here for a month.†

Reports to the Health Visitors.

The Superintendent gives a report to the Superintendent Health Visitor each week about all the babies taken off the midwives' books, and other cases of mutual interest. As well as this, the midwives (and home nurses) have direct contact about particular cases with the individual health visitors at their clinics at any time.

Transport. At the end of 1961, we had for the home midwifery and home nursing services jointly, 12 cars, 1 van and 3 mini-vans, 4 motor scooters and 2 motorcycles, owned by the Exeter City Council, the midwives always having "first call." Ten members of the staff used their own vehicles, a mileage allowance being given. We have found the "Mini-vans" satisfactory and of value in the collection of nursing loans, particularly the larger articles. Plastic bins have been supplied and fitted by the Fire Station mechanics for the conveyance of the soiled linen.

Emergency Ambulance Calls. A midwife was called on six occasions at the request of the St. John Ambulance.

Confinements. The home midwives attended 466 mothers during their confinements in the City (8 less than in 1960), including 42 in St. Olave's Home, 35 in St. Nicholas' House, 4 in H.M. Prison and 1 in the Russell Clinic (Exe Vale Hospital). 73 mothers initially booked for home delivery were subsequently admitted to hospital for delivery.

Premature or Low weight Babies. 17 of the babies born at home were premature by the weight standard ; 2 died at home. 6 were admitted to hospital, 3 of whom survived. 4 of these low-weight babies (3 illegitimate) were born in Exeter to mothers normally resident elsewhere (e.g. in St. Olave's Home and St. Nicholas' House).

Mother and Baby Homes. 42 mothers were delivered in St. Olave's Home and 35 in St. Nicholas' House during the year, our midwives being in attendance. The age groups of the mothers were as follows :—

			Under 16 years	Aged 16 years	17-19 years inclusive	20-29 years inclusive	30-39 years inclusive	Over 39 years
ST. NICHOLAS'	....	....	—	2	15	15	2	1
ST. OLAVE'S	....	....	3	8	14	16	1	—

Neonatal Care. The general arrangements remained unchanged. The midwives continued supervision of 203 babies and their mothers beyond 21 days for various reasons and paid 541 visits to 50 babies referred because of feeding problems.

Early Discharge from Hospital. In all, 177 mothers were discharged home from hospital with a request for the home midwives to continue care, and in this the midwives made 1,948 visits. Of these mothers, 86 had been transferred home within seven days of confinement necessitating 1,121 visits.

The following table shews that the total number so referred has declined during the last 3 years, but the number discharged before the 7th day increased in 1961 : since the minimum lying-in period was reduced in 1960 to 10 days, the number of mothers referred from hospital to the domiciliary midwives after the tenth day has naturally declined substantially.

CITY MOTHERS DISCHARGED EARLY FROM
HOSPITAL MATERNITY UNITS

Year	Total No.	DAY OF PUERPERIUM DISCHARGED									Over 10th
		2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	
1959	244	16	17	16	10	6	14	14	12	28	111
1960	218	19	8	13	9	5	6	4	11	45	98
1961	177	7	19	17	14	7	22	24	27	8	32

Oxygen was administered by the midwives to 10 babies of whom 3 failed entirely to respond ; 3 improved and were admitted to hospital, but 2 of them died : 4 others recovered at home. 1 mother had oxygen as her baby shewed signs of distress, but it was all right when born.

Analgesia. Analgesia (gas and air or trilene or a combination) was administered to 454 mothers. Gas and air is still much the most used ; Pethidine (as pethilorfan in 245 cases) was given to 273 mothers. 62 mothers were not given gas and air, or trilene, viz. :— 22 because of the mothers' refusal ; 36 because of rapid labour ; 2 because of medical contra-indications, and 2 because of premature delivery.

BIRTH CONTROL

A Birth Control Clinic is conducted by the Exeter and District Women's Welfare Association. Since 1930 a total of 345 cases has been referred.

HEALTH VISITING

General remarks and organisation.

Despite the fact that the health visitor is a general purpose worker, the maintenance of interest and skill demands that as many as possible should have a special interest and responsibility for some one aspect, and that applies even in a comparatively small city such as Exeter. Two of the health visitors are responsible for the hearing-testing, one has special opportunity in home-craft teaching and in social problems, another in paediatric work and yet another in visiting diabetics.

Education and training.

A student health visitor was appointed in 1961 ; two health visitors attended residential refresher courses and one a short (weekend) course. Eleven meetings and discussions on subjects immediately concerned with their work, were attended by one or more health visitors ; many of these meetings were in the nurses' off-duty times.

Transport.

Cars were provided in 1961 for the Superintendent and the tuberculosis health visitor ; three other health visitors are allowed casual car allowances and one health visitor a motor cycle allowance.

Clerical help.

Clerical help is inadequate.

Co-operation with voluntary organisation.

As in the past, the health visitor co-operation with other official and voluntary agencies has been mutually cordial and helpful.

Visits. (See Table XXI.)

Visits to mothers and babies numbered 17,404 (including 2,026 (12%) ineffective visits). Additionally "special visits", as listed in Table XXII (Page 85) numbered 3,927 (including 304 (8%) ineffective visits).

Though the number of home visits is not as high as in some previous years, there has been a great deal of special visiting to babies, taking much time and effort. This includes visits for :—

- (i) obtaining an obstetric history to ascertain the "At Risk" babies for supervision regarding deafness and other abnormalities ;

- (ii) ascertainment of congenital abnormalities and handicaps which are not necessarily apparent until some time after birth ;
- (iii) testing the suspected deafness cases in babies, at home, by Stycar hearing tests ;
- (iv) testing for phenylketonuria in young babies—which often involves several visits ;
- (v) arranging for convalescence for mothers' children, under voluntary schemes, or the Council's arrangements ;
- (vi) the Medical Research Council's Poliomyelitis virus survey ;
- (vii) the national survey of leukaemia and malignant disease in childhood made by the Oxford University Department of Social Medicine.

Writing up special reports and arranging special interviews takes up far more time than is generally recognised.

Visits regarding dysentery formed the bulk of the visits for infectious disease control. Visits re old age, diabetes, and after care, all declined in number.

Old people.

The number of old people on the books for visiting was 103, of whom 59 were living alone. An attempt is being made to re-establish the Register of Old People known to the department to be or to have been in need of help. I regard any form of systematic visiting of old people from any official or voluntary service simply because they are old as an intrusion.

The health visitors referred 99 old people for chiropody to the Council's chiropodist (Mr. Clubb) for attention. 89 received treatment.

Problem families/child care cases.

The health visitors are actively concerned with the welfare of 19 problem families and 31 "borderline" problem families.

Health education.

Every health visitor is more or less all the time a health educator on a person to person basis ; but the health visitors also took an active part in organised collective health education throughout the year notably in weekly mothercraft classes and demonstrations by a health visitor to the older schoolgirls at the Homecraft Centre, in expectant mothers' group discussions, in discussion groups at Whipton Clinic, by various lectures on the prevention of burns and scalds, and by taking a substantial part in the preparation and exposition of an Accident Prevention Week Exhibition (World Health Day Commemoration) and organising within it a very successful home safety exhibition and competition

for school children. A new cine sound-film projector was purchased and the health education equipment generally is being improved.

Poliomyelitis oral vaccine (Sabin trials).

As described in my last report, 8 of the 20 children in the trial in 1960 needed further doses of vaccine to increase their immunity, which were given by the health visitors.

Polio-virus survey in young children.

Commencing in June, 1961, the health visitors co-operated in the Medical Research Council polio-virus survey, designed to elucidate certain aspects of polio-virus carriage in persons not suffering any clinical signs of the disease. The health visitors collected specimens from 5 children weekly, and this involved much repeat visiting. It is a testimony to the good relations between mothers and the health visitors that such surveys can be successfully made.

Child welfare centres.

For some years the mothers and babies attending the weekly medical sessions at both Whipton and Buddle Lane welfare centres had been too many for the best work to be done. We were able as a result of Dr. Cameron's appointment to the department to add a further weekly session at each of these centres, with great benefit all round. In both centres the health visitors' consultation clinic has been abandoned, but the discussion group at Whipton continues to meet monthly and 26 mothers attend from time to time, making a very useful contribution to health education in that area. The voluntary helpers at all the welfare centres give splendid service. At Burnthouse Lane centre, where only one medical session is held weekly, the health visitors' consultation clinic has continued with an average attendance of 25 children of varying ages under 5 years. This clinic, through this session, is taking on the nature of a social centre for the discussion of many kinds of family problems.

In all the clinics, the health visitors interview the mothers who need help not necessitating the doctor's attention, and in some clinics, a room is reserved for this purpose.

Convalescence.

The Exeter Dispensary Fund and the Phipps and Pengelly Fund have been most helpful and generous in contributing to the cost of convalescent holidays for mothers and young children recommended by the department.

Stycar hearing tests.

Two of the health visitors (Miss Caselli and Miss Bastow) have been instructed by Dr. Baker in the testing of young infants in regard to hearing: they will also attend a short course in Man-

chester University in 1962 ; Dr. Baker has attended both Manchester University and the London Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital to observe their methods. They have reported as follows :—

“ The arrangements for testing all babies ‘ at risk ’ from birth as well as any older children who might be suspected of having acquired deafness, were agreed by February, 1961. An ‘ at risk ’ card-index register is maintained.

“ Between 1st February and 31st December 1961, a total of 104 children (including 51 over 1 year of age, referred mainly because of otorrhoea, chronic nasal catarrh, poor speech development, etc.), have been tested. Because of the occasional failure to obtain a satisfactory response to the initial test a few of these children, especially babies of 6 months of age, had to be tested more than once so that the total number of tests carried out in this period was 132.

“ The majority of these children have been referred by their own health visitor but requests for testing have also been received from assistant medical officers of health, general practitioners and the speech therapist.

“ It is interesting to note that in addition to those referred as being probably deaf, the following action has resulted as an indirect consequence of a Stycar hearing test :—

*Referred for speech therapy	....	....	....	10
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic				
(Behaviour problem)	....	....	....	1
Referred for I.Q. testing	....	....	....	2
Referred for E.N.T. Surgeon’s opinion	....	....	....	2

*(These figures are probably an underestimate as we do not necessarily hear of any action taken by doctors in matters other than those concerned with deafness.) ”

RESULTS OF 132 HEARING TESTS ON 104 CHILDREN				
(conducted during 1st February, 1961 — 31st December, 1961)				
Examined by health visitors	....	....	....	104
“ At Risk ” (from birth)	....	....	....	68
Not “ At Risk ” (from birth) but having history of OTORRHOEA or other possible causes of deafness	....	....	....	34
Insufficient history (foster children)	....	....	....	2
Suspected by health visitors of deafness (referred to Asst. Medical Officer of Health)	....	....	....	15
No evidence of deafness in health visitors’ screening test	....	....	....	83
Results inconclusive—to be re-tested	....	....	....	6
				104

CASES SUSPECTED OF DEAFNESS BY H.V’S REFERRED TO ASST. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (15)				
Deafness confirmed — referred to Auditology Unit and E.N.T. Surgeon	....	....	....	7
Deafness not confirmed	....	....	....	3
Results inconclusive — for observation	....	....	....	5

CASES REFERRED TO AUDITOLOGY UNIT AND
E.N.T. SURGEON (7)

*Fitted with hearing aid	....	....	....	2
Adenoidectomy performed	....	....	....	2
For observation	....	....	....	3

*Both attend ordinary schools.

HOME NURSING

Organisation and Staffing. No substantial changes.

Education and Training. During 1961 all 8 Queen's student district nurses who sat the examination passed; 7 of them remained on the staff and 1 had been trained for work on Devon County. The dearth of County candidates may be due to the four months' training we give, whereas most authorities give a three months' course. (In 1962, we have reluctantly decided to change to the three months' course). Two nurses attended Queen's Institute post-graduate courses. Student nurses from the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital and also student nurses from the Exe Vale Hospitals have continued to accompany the nurses on the district.

Transport (jointly with midwives, see page 59).

Visiting. 81,717 nursing visits were made to 2,591 cases (including 2,122 new cases). Additionally, casual visits, not involving actual nursing, numbered 3,718. These figures shew a slight decline on those of last year, but the actual nursing work gets heavier. The visits to diabetics were again fewer than in the previous years, continuing the recent trend; this is due to less injection therapy being employed for diabetics who are nowadays often treated by oral preparations. (See Table XXVI.)

Late Night Visits. The number of general nursing visits paid after 8 p.m. mainly to the very ill or emergency cases, has risen to 1,726 during the year—an increase of 328 visits.

Sterilisation of Instruments. We are now sterilising approximately 40 syringes and 40 sets of instruments daily, using instruments specially designed to fit into capped aluminium tubes. These are lightweight and can be carried easily in the nursing bags. Student district nurses are taught this method as well as the technique of boiling of the instruments and syringes in the patients' homes.

Paper Masks are used in the nursing of tuberculosis cases, cases with common colds, and certain surgical dressing cases. (The midwives mainly use the conventional cotton masks).

Incinerator. The electric incinerator is now working to its full capacity. With the reduction of open coal fires in use on the district, the amount of dressings, paper sheets, etc., which have to be brought in by the nurses for destruction has greatly increased.

HOME NURSING DURING 1961.

	New Cases	Total cases nursed	Total visits	% of cases over 65 years of age
Degenerative diseases and senility	737	1,119	62,598	80.0
Tuberculosis	20	26	1,652	30.0
Acute disease incldg. infectious disease	679	715	8,785	35.0
Maternity	81	81	958	—
Gynaecology	154	158	376	87.0
Accidents	71	80	1,701	51.0
Others	380	412	5,667	45.0
Totals	2,122	2,591	81,717	58.0
Casual visits (Not Nursing)	3,718			

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

There was a small rise in the number of infants vaccinated against smallpox ; and similarly in the number having triple antigen during the year, but there are still too few having their booster doses at 18 months and 5 years. The number of children receiving tetanus toxoid is increasing.

The family doctors did nearly two thirds of the smallpox vaccinations and three out of every four courses of triple antigen.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

822 persons received primary vaccination during the year ; 640 of these were infants under 1 year of age, a figure equivalent to 54% of the live births in the city during the year. A further 45 persons were re-vaccinated, mainly adults going abroad.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS IMMUNISATION—

Primary Immunisation. By the various immunisation courses offered 1,239 children were given protection against diphtheria, 1,148 against whooping cough and 1,798 against tetanus.

1,148 children were given courses of triple antigen. 929 were under 1 year of age, which is equivalent to 78% of the live births in the city. 672 (60%) of these children completed their course by 6 months of age ; 526 (47%) had completed a full

course by 5 months of age. 80.7% of the children under 5 years of age at the end of 1961 had had one full course of diphtheria prophylactic.

Booster Doses. Booster doses of triple antigen were given to 632 infants at 18 months old. This is an improvement on last year, but is still only about two thirds of those who should have had it.

594 children were given booster doses for diphtheria at 5 years of age. These children were offered a primary course of tetanus toxoid at the time they were due for their booster and 175 accepted this.

727 children at 10 years of age were given booster doses against diphtheria. These children were also offered a primary course of tetanus toxoid and 140 accepted.

Tetanus Protection. In all, 1,798 children had completed a full course of tetanus toxoid during the year (including 1,148 as part of the triple antigen course).

The casualty department of the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital continues to send us weekly the names of all children who have been given anti-tetanus serum during the previous week : the parents are given a letter, at the time, advising tetanus immunisation in six weeks time. A letter is then sent by the health department (about 6 weeks later) to the parents of these children asking them to secure active tetanus protection. During the year 597 letters were sent, but so far only 188 of these children have been given tetanus toxoid—92 having completed the course, 78 having had two doses and 18 only the first dose (all these completed their course during the early part of 1962).

Yellow Fever Vaccinations. The Council's yellow fever vaccination service continued during the year and 357 persons were vaccinated, including 106 children.

Influenza Vaccination. To give protection against a possible influenza epidemic during the winter, influenza vaccination was offered to all members of the staff of the health department. 81 accepted and they were given the vaccine at the end of October and during the first week in November. In addition 49 from the Police, Fire Service and Transport Departments were also given influenza vaccine.

Again this year there was no influenza epidemic so that it is not possible to assess the value of the vaccine.

Poliomyelitis Vaccine. The programme for poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year using Salk vaccine. 1,122 children and 1,210 adults completed a course of 3 injections and another 2,057 children and 1,318 adults were given the first two

injections during the year. These included 411 expectant mothers.

In April the Ministry of Health advised us that a fourth injection should be given at least a year after the third dose to all children between 5 and 12 years old and that a fourth injection should be given thereafter to the younger children when they reached the age of 5 years. Arrangements were at once made for Medical Officers to visit all the Council and independent junior and infant schools in the city. The first school was visited on the 3rd May and 56 schools were visited during the following 2 weeks. In all 5,204 fourth injections were given and a further 700 were given a first injection to start a primary course of poliomyelitis vaccine. During the rest of the year a further 1,707 fourth injections were given.

During the last quarter of the year supplies of poliomyelitis vaccine became short owing to the failure of one or two batches to pass the safety tests and also to the fact that the manufacturers were changing over to making oral vaccine. As a consequence of this it was not possible to give this fourth injection to many due for them. It has been possible to offer to complete these cases early in 1962 by the use of oral vaccine.

Anyone familiar with the difficulties of maintaining the records of poliomyelitis vaccination will know how hard it is to guarantee the accuracy of the percentage in the eligible groups believed to be immunised. We believe that at the end of 1961 some 90% of Exeter persons under 18 years of age had had one full course of poliomyelitis vaccination.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

(See Tables XXX—XXXI)

Emergency cases. Accidents to which City ambulances were called fell from 756 in 1960 to 680, but other emergency calls rose from 1,039 to 1,125.

Removals. These decreased by 559 cases and there was a slight reduction in mileage.

Ambulances in the County of Devon co-operate in the return of patients on discharge from hospitals in Exeter, and it is estimated that some 1,500 miles per month are saved in this way.

There seems to be no doubt that there could be a further saving if hospitals could and would arrange to discharge their patients between Monday and Friday of each week, for it is during this period the Devon County ambulances are more frequently in Exeter with patients for treatment at the various Outpatient Departments. Sending patients home from hospitals at the week-ends, to widely scattered places, involves the Ambulance Service in great expense, and during the summer seasons, in serious difficulties owing to the road traffic congestion. Approaches have been made to the hospitals about these problems.

Requests to remove patients from hospitals in Exeter to their homes or to other hospitals in the county at very short notice are again increasing : they cause serious difficulties for the Ambulance Service. We are not convinced that this great urgency is always inevitable.

There was an increase in the number of patients carried for local authorities other than Devon and Exeter but the mileage was reduced.

Air transport. Two patients were sent to hospital in Stoke Mandeville by air transport. This is a very expensive process ; the cost of helicopter transport varies according to which of the Services provide the helicopter although the Council has no choice in that matter and is dependent on which Service is available at the time. Private fixed-wing aircraft transport is cheaper.

Staff. The total amount of time lost through sickness was 222 days. This was less than during the previous year : strain through lifting patients was an important cause of disability.

Training. The ambulance drivers attended their annual course of First Aid Lectures arranged by the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Lectures by Dr. Powell and Mr. Durbin, who also displayed equipment and lantern slides, aroused much interest. A film which demonstrated the " new " rescue breathing (mouth to mouth) technique was afterwards shewn by arrangement between Devon County and Exeter City Ambulance Officers to an audience of ambulance drivers from Devon and Exeter and some Civil Defence corps volunteers.

Premises. There has been no further improvement. The Ambulance Station is unsatisfactory, out of date and located in an area where access and egress is often restricted by heavy traffic.

Vehicles. There was no addition to the fleet, which consists of six ambulances and four dual purposes vehicles, owned by the City Council.

An ambulance, owned by the St. John Ambulance Association, is also garaged at the Station and used by the Ambulance Service when, for one reason or another, there is a shortage of Council ambulances.

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER CARE

(i) Health Education.

Home Safety. In April the Mayor (Alderman P. F. Brooks, B.E.M.) called a meeting in Guildhall of representatives of various organisations in the City to discuss the formation of a Home Safety Committee. Miss B. Naish, the Home Safety Organiser of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents addressed the meeting which decided to form such a Committee and Alder-

man Mrs. M. Nichols was elected chairman. The Committee meets quarterly. The Secretary is the M.O.H.

One of the first tasks of the Committee was to organize a fire prevention week in November as part of a National Campaign. 2,000 persons visited the exhibition on Home and Road Safety organised in April (from 7th—14th April, 1961) by the Health Department with the help of the Exeter Accident Prevention Council and the Princess Elizabeth Hospital.

Talks on the prevention of fire hazards were given to 16 organizations in the City by members of the Health Department and the Exeter Fire Service. (See also page 62).

(ii) *Student Education.*

As usual, student nurses from the Nurse Training School of the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, were attached to the health visitors, home midwives and home nurses for field visits. Students of the Sociology and Public Administration Departments of the University came to us on a number of occasions and were shewn the work of the Health Department. These contacts are mutually valuable.

(iii) *Nursing Equipment Loans.*

Our nursing loans stock now numbers 1,400 articles, including linen. The number of loans made during the year is still increasing. The type of articles loaned is changing, the emphasis being on equipment which helps to keep patients out of bed, for example, walking frames, tripod and quadruped sticks, commodes and wheel chairs. There has been a decrease in the amount of bed linen issued and laundered, but an increase in the amount of clothing loaned. We have found disposable paper bed sheets very helpful for the severely incontinent patients.

(iv) *The Laundry Service.*

This began in 1953 and is mainly used for incontinent aged persons living alone or cared for by an elderly relative; we are grateful to the Exeter and Mid-Devon Hospitals Management Committee as the City Hospital launders the articles for us at a very moderate charge. During the year, 161 persons were helped and 9,666 articles were laundered (sheets 4,803, pillow cases 653, blankets 55, clothing, etc. 4,155).

(v) *Night Home Help.*

84 persons were helped by this service—rather fewer than in 1960. In 21 instances the night home help attended for more than 14 nights.

(vi) *Chiropody.*

The Council's chiropody service began in September, 1961 with a whole-time chiropodist. The service has grown steadily and is meeting a real need; home visits are increasing in number. During this building up phase it has been possible to utilise the

chiropodist's services in certain schools. He has also visited and treated residents in some of the Council's Old People's Homes. 350 attendances have been made involving 129 treatments for old people attending the clinics, and 97 for old people at home ; 37 attendances were made by handicapped persons, 2 by mothers, and 85 by children of the School for the Partially Sighted.

A small charge is made in all cases except the school children. The recommendations for treatment came mainly from health visitors, home nurses, and private doctors.

TUBERCULOSIS — CARE AND AFTER-CARE
NOTIFICATIONS.

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1955	74	22	96
1956	53	17	70
1957	51	10	61
1958	54	14	68
1959	72	10	82
1960	37	9	46
1961	26	13	39

Respiratory Tuberculosis. There was once again a reduction in the number of new notifications during the year—26 compared with 37 the previous year. 6 of the new notifications were in two families (3 in each).

Non-respiratory Tuberculosis. There were 13 new notifications compared with 9 last year. The new cases included glands of neck 4, genito-urinary 5, bones 2, meninges 1, and breast (tuberculous abscess) 1.

DEATHS.

16 tuberculous patients died during the year, but in 3 cases death was not due directly to tuberculosis. Of the remaining 13 deaths, 11 were due to respiratory and 2 to non-respiratory tuberculosis. As many as 6 of these persons (4 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory cases) at the time of death were not on the tuberculosis register, viz :— 1 (never notified) who had had amputation for tubercular knee 15 years before death, and had had a tuberculous left kidney removed 11 years before her death from a fracture of the femoral stump : another, aged 81 years, who had an old tuberculous hip, never notified : of the pulmonary cases, one had never been notified, nor was he regarded as suspicious by the chest physician, who had him under observation (9 negative sputum cultures) : another had been notified in 1919 but had been regarded as recovered, and was freed from further observation in 1956 : two other deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in hospital

were of persons (both elderly women) whose disease had not been notified in life—they were formally notified after death.

RECOVERY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

A special review of the cases on the register resulted in the names of 118 respiratory and 28 non-respiratory cases being taken off during the year as recovered. The review is not yet complete. The figures for 1960 were 60 and 12 respectively.

RE-ACTIVATION.

8 cases of tuberculosis notified in 1961 were in persons whose names had previously been on the register but removed as recovered : they are probably examples of re-activation. 5 had originally been non-pulmonary cases : in 3 (glands of neck 2, and wrist 1) re-activation apparently recurred in the same site. In 2 (lupus 1, and elbow 1) the lesion notified in 1961 was respiratory. In one former respiratory case, cleared in 1957, the neck glands were the site involved in 1961. In another the new notification was some 20 years after a childhood tuberculous pleurisy, and the third (a posthumous notification) was a man who had been treated 24 years before as a respiratory case.

TRANSFERS.

36 names were added to the register during the year (30 respiratory and 6 non-respiratory) as inward transfers from other areas, while 76 patients (64 respiratory and 12 non-respiratory) were “ transferred out,” many of them as a result of the special review mentioned previously : they included a large number of St. Loyes College trainees who had by now left the City. It should be noted the College accepts only non-infectious cases.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

At 31st December, 1961, the number of notified cases still on the register was 672, showing a welcome decline on the figure (831) for the year 1960. The last time the total on the register was below 700 was in 1953 when the total was 650.

	Respiratory	Sputum Positive during 1961	Sputum Negative during 1961	Non- Respiratory
Men	286	15	271	42
Women	240	12	228	56
Children	41	—	—	7

TOTAL : 672

CONTACTS.

153 contacts were examined for the first time during the year. This represents 3.9 contacts examined, on average, for each newly notified case. As a result of contact examination (both first examinations and re-examinations) 13 patients were found to be suffering from active disease (10 respiratory and 3 non-respiratory).

RADIOGRAPHY.

The arrangements are unchanged. The two X-ray cameras continue to be fully employed. The small films (5 ins. x 4 ins.) are used almost exclusively for contact work and those taken totalled 173 ; large films totalled 1,913.

TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION.

(a) *Contacts.* 782 tuberculin tests were carried out during the year and 278 B.C.G. vaccinations effected by the chest physician. (See Table XL). 15 of the vaccinations were in respect of adult hospital staff at risk because of their work (nurses, pathology staff, occupation therapists, etc.).

(b) *School Children under Ministry of Health Scheme.* As in previous years tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination of schoolchildren under the Ministry's scheme have been carried out by the school medical officers. 974 schoolchildren were tuberculin tested, 884 (90.5%) were tuberculin negative. 882 were given B.C.G. vaccination. Full details are set out in my school health Report for 1961.

Once again the strongly positive schoolchildren were X-rayed and examined by the chest physician. No new active cases were found although several of the children came from families already known to the chest clinic. The strongly positive cases are afterwards followed-up by the mass radiography unit.

(c) *Special Survey.* This year a team from the chest clinic visited the University of Exeter during the registration period (October). 569 students attended for Heaf testing, but 37 were not tested as they were already known to be positive. Of the rest 364 were positive ; 16 did not attend for reading, and 152 were negative. 135 students were given B.C.G. vaccination and 17 refused. The response by the students to this effort was most gratifying, and I appreciate the encouragement the University authorities give to the students to participate, and also the help given to us in making the necessary arrangements.

Last year (1960) only 47 were Heaf Tested, of whom 28 were negative : 25 of these were vaccinated.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

1,376 pathological examinations of sputa, etc., were made on request by the chest clinic during the year (See Table XLI), com-

pared with 1,127 last year. We are, indeed, very grateful to Dr. B. Moore and Dr. G. Stewart Smith for their continued help and assistance.

HOME HELPS.

The arrangements were unchanged—6 patients were assisted by the home help section.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

38 patients were helped with extra milk, and 41 with Robo-leine.

INFECTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS KNOWN TO BE INFECTIOUS.

27 patients during the year were known to have had a positive sputum, found either by direct smear or by culture ; this represents 4.7% of the respiratory cases on the books. None of these infectious cases was under 15 years of age. Of those named in the register of non-respiratory cases 2 were known to have been infectious.

At the end of the year, of the 27 known infectious respiratory cases, 13 were negative after treatment, 10 were still positive, and under treatment (either in hospital or as domiciliary patients), 1 had left the district (a wanderer who took his own discharge from hospital), and 3 had died.

The 27 cases were employed when notified as follows :—

Civil Engineer 1 ; Engineers 3 ; Housewives 10 ; Shop Manager 1 ; Concrete Worker 1 ; Hairdresser 1 ; Lorry Driver 1 ; Butcher Boy 1 ; Post Office Worker 1 ; Schoolboy 1 ; Shop Assistant 1 ; Unemployed 3 ; Retired 1 ; Wanderer 1.

DISPOSAL OF SPUTUM.

I am pleased to say that the homogenising caustic solution for sterilising sputum and making easy its disposal, which we were testing out in 1960, proved to be efficient, and a stock is now held in the chest clinic, and issued to patients as required.

WAITING TIME FOR ADMISSION TO CHEST HOSPITAL.

At no time during the year was it necessary for any patient to wait for more than a few days before admission to hospital.

HOLIDAYS.

No patients were sent on recuperative holidays at the Council's expense.

NON-ATTENDANCE.

During the year 445 appointments for large X-ray films were not kept, but the number of appointments made is weighted to compensate for most of this wastage ; second appointments are given and further home visits by the health visitor are made to defaulters. By the end of the year of those invited, and who were still living here, only 11 had not attended.

HOME VISITS.

In all the tuberculosis visitor made 1,421 home visits (See Table No. XLII), and the Chest Physician 89.

EXETER CHEST X-RAY CAMPAIGN, 1959.

One case of respiratory tuberculosis (aged 30) notified during the year had attended for X-ray (1959) during the Campaign, and was considered suspicious of respiratory tuberculosis at that time. However, this view was not confirmed at the Chest Clinic, though " observation " was continued as he was a home contact of a known positive sputum case. 18 months later, symptoms commenced.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

I am indebted to Dr. A. R. Templeton, Medical Director of the Unit, for the following information. The Mass Radiography Service has had a purely routine working year in Exeter during 1961. The case finding rate of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment continues to fall—(in 1960, 1.1 per 1,000 ; in 1961, .84 per 1,000). This is in keeping with the present incidence of this disease in a rural county city. The priority groups continue to yield the highest rate of new cases—general practitioner referrals 4 per 1,000, mental hospitals 5 per 1,000.

No early resectable peripheral carcinomas of bronchus were discovered in Exeter during 1961. Of the 5 cases of pulmonary neo-plasms discovered, four were referred by their general practitioners because of chest symptoms, and the other patient came along to a public session. He also had symptoms. Not one of these five proved operable. All were over 55 years of age, except one man, aged 47 years.

A miniature film X-ray session is held once a month in Exeter for general practitioner referrals, and although, because there is no static unit, the date and day each month varies, an appointment system operates on receipt at this base of general practitioner's request cards. These sessions continue to be the most valuable source of case finding for both pulmonary tuberculosis and carcinoma of lung. Increasing use of these sessions for screening on 35 mm. films all patients where there is the least suspicion of a possible pulmonary lesion would be welcomed.

M.M.R. (EXETER)

Report on work carried out in the City of Exeter during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number examined	....	....	4,374	2,762	7,136

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE.

A. *Pulmonary tuberculosis.*

1. Newly discovered significant cases :

					Per thous.
(a)	Requiring treatment	....	....	....	6 .84
(b)	Requiring observation	....	....	....	9 1.2
2.	No further action	....	....	....	42
3.	Previously known	....	....	....	3

B. *Other conditions.*

Pneumonitis	....	....	....	....	9
Bronchiectasis	....	....	....	....	4
Bronchitis and emphysema	....	....	....	....	17
Asthma	....	....	....	....	2
Sarcoidosis	....	....	....	....	4
Carcinoma bronchus	....	....	....	....	5

Other tumours :

Multiple metastases	....	....	....	....	1
Thymic tumour	....	....	....	....	1
Rib tumour	....	....	....	....	1
Thyroid enlargement	....	....	....	....	2

Cardiovascular disease :

Acquired	....	....	....	....	16
Congenital	....	....	....	....	4

Diaphragmatic abnormality	....	....	....	....	3
Azygos lobe	....	....	....	....	1
Pulmonary fibrosis	....	....	....	....	3
Pleural thickening	....	....	....	....	7
Bony abnormality	....	....	....	....	17

AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SIGNIFICANT CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (GROUP 1A ABOVE).

		-15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+
Male	—	3	1	—	—	—
Female	—	1	—	—	—	1

GROUP SURVEY ANALYSIS

GROUP	No. EXAMINED			ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Practitioner Referrals	233	271	504	1	1	2
Service Personnel	302	2	304	1	—	1
Schoolchildren	63	6	69	—	—	—
Tuberculin positive children	68	55	123	—	—	—
Contacts of tuberculin positive children	9	11	20	—	—	—
Contact groups	11	2	13	—	—	—
Small firms	304	207	511	—	—	—
Large firms	1,147	317	1,464	—	—	—
Students	812	459	1,271	—	—	—
General Hospital staff	78	500	578	—	—	—
School staff	89	98	187	—	—	—
Homes for the aged and prisons	484	45	529	—	—	—
Ante-natal patients	—	108	108	—	—	—
Mental Hospital staff	95	18	113	—	—	—
Mental patients	204	196	400	1	1	2
Public	475	467	942	1	—	1
TOTAL	4,374	2,762	7,136	4	2	6

VENEREAL DISEASE

97 of the 182 cases attending the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital Venereal Disease Clinic in 1961 came from the City. Four (3 males, aged 19, 19 and 18 years and 1 female, aged 15) of the Exeter cases of gonorrhoea were in teenagers.
(1957 — 1961).

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC--EXETER RESIDENTS.

YEAR	New Cases of Syphilis	New Cases of Gonorrhoea
1957	1	6
1958	2	3
1959	1	8
1960	2	10
1961	2	21

The sharp rise in gonorrhoea cases in Exeter during 1961 follows the national trend. There was no increase in the cases of syphilis but the number attending for "other conditions" rose to 74 (about 40% increase). The necessity for effective contact tracing is evident.

Contact tracing, etc. is undertaken by the hospital staff. Dr. Dunkerley, the Medical Officer in Charge of the special clinic tells me that 48 letters were written to patients about non-attendance, resulting in 5 attending : 33 defaulted, 1 had died and 9 were not known at the address given ; (these figures refer to the clinic patients whether resident or not in the city).

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

There were 50 domestic helps at the end of 1961. 7 had left during the year ; 10 new ones had been appointed. There is still difficulty in recruiting new staff of a suitable type.

The office work has been heavier because of the new assessment scale, which came into effect on January 1st, 1962 ; under it persons receiving national assistance do not pay for home help (or night home help).

The Council has now agreed to provide motor transport for the Organiser.

Staff sickness has increased considerably. Travelling time is allowed to domestic helps for coming into the office to report, and to pay in for help given to elderly people unable to come themselves, and this has caused an increase in travelling time costs. 475 families were supplied with home help : the recovery from persons helped (over the whole year) is equivalent to about 22% of the total cost. 22 applications for home help were withdrawn, the causes not being ascertained.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Summary of work undertaken :

Category				Families helped.		Hours worked.		Average hours per case per week
				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
MATERNITY.								
(a)	Confinement	....	....	17	35	1,190	1,309½	18¼
(b)	Ante-natal	....	....	2	14	1,014½	575	19¼
ACUTE ILLNESS.								
(a)	Under pension age	....	....	—	28	—	1,104¼	6
(b)	Over pension age	....	....	—	12	—	1,110½	5
CHRONIC SICKNESS.								
(a)	Under pension age	....	....	—	64	—	12,469	7
(b)	Over pension age	....	....	—	153	—	21,495½	4¾
OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY				....	132	—	19,436	4¾
TUBERCULOSIS				....	6	—	1,625½	5¾
OTHERS, INCL'G MENTAL SUBNORMALS				—	12	—	783½	3¾
				19	456	2,204½	59,908¼	
				475		62,112¾		
Total cases helped				....	....	....	495	
Additional hours paid for :								
	Travelling	....	....	....	....	....	7,025	
	Sickness	....	....	....	....	....	4,022	
	Holidays	....	....	....	....	....	4,668	
	" Waiting "	....	....	....	....	....	—
	Overtime plusages	....	....	....	....	....	49	
	Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	—
Average weekly case load				....	....	....	217	
Average hours worked per case per week :								
	All categories	....	....	....	....	....	5½	
	Old age	....	....	....	....	....

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

APPROVED PROPOSALS.

Reference was made in my report for 1960 to the proposals for developing a comprehensive community mental health centre, including the mental health offices, hostel accommodation, the adult training centres and social club facilities, in premises in Polsloe Road and the adjoining house "Fairbanks." Work has begun on the adaptation of the premises in 1962 and will be completed in 1963.

In Exeter, as in many other parts of the country, the treatment of patients in the community and at out-patient clinics and by informal admission to hospital, had been steadily increasing for several years before the Mental Health Act was passed in 1959 ; the Act became fully effective in November 1960 and has enabled many more patients to be treated by way of informal admission to hospital, i.e. in the same way as admission to a general hospital is effected. At the end of 1961 just under 10% of the mental hospital in-patients from Exeter were subject to any form of legal control (detention). Our mental health staff have continued their close association with Exe Vale Hospital, especially the Digby and Wonford units ; there has been more effort in the rehabilitation of patients from the psychiatric hospitals for the mentally ill and mentally subnormal, and also from the adult training centres. Useful productive work for the more long-term patients in hospital and attending the centres has been sought.

STAFF.

We have experienced difficulty in recruiting mental health social workers. The post of psychiatric social worker has been vacant since October, 1959, and it was not until December, 1961, when Miss W. G. Shears, transferred from the Housing Department, that the vacancy for a mental welfare officer was filled.

COMMUNITY CARE.

(a) *Home Visiting.*

The number of mental health social workers has remained, for the past few years, at 3 full-time and 1 part-time. The following table gives the number of visits made to or on behalf of mentally disordered persons during the past 4 years :—

			<i>Mentally ill</i>	<i>Mentally Subnormal</i>	<i>Total</i>
1958	....	....	2,166	1,181	3,347
1959	....	....	2,304	1,255	3,559
1960	....	....	2,442	1,280	3,722
1961	....	....	2,858	1,578	4,436

Treatment of patients in the community has involved more visitation and support by the mental welfare officers, who also attend the out-patient clinics, and the psychiatric hospitals ; the psychiatrists and the family doctors are kept informed of all visits.

MENTAL ILLNESS.

(b) *Hospital Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.*

It should be remembered that under the Mental Health Act, 1959, the psychiatric hospitals are no longer required to notify local health authorities of admission, deaths and discharges, and whilst Exe Vale Hospital (Digby, Wonford and Exminster) has continued to supply the information, the following figures are not entirely complete and only refer to patients dealt with by the mental welfare officers or receiving treatment at Exe Vale Hospital.

During the year, 237 city residents (84 men and 153 women) were admitted to hospital for psychiatric treatment. 36 patients were admitted more than once during the year and there were 84 who had previously been psychiatric hospital in-patients. Of the 153 really *new* admissions 40 (9 men and 31 women) were over 65 years of age at the time of admission.

There were 323 "discharges" (including transfers from one category of patient to another within the hospital, e.g. formal to informal) and 34 deaths; the number of Exeter residents remaining in hospital at the end of the year was 304, one more than at the end of 1960.

In addition to these the mental welfare officers admitted 58 patients (30 men and 28 women) who were only temporarily resident in Exeter, and are not included above.

The Mental Health Act, 1959, permits a patient to be detained in hospital, other than a psychiatric hospital, for psychiatric observation or treatment, and during the year one man was so detained in the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital.

(c) *Rehabilitation.*

Regular meetings take place at Digby Hospital at which the hospital staff, the disablement rehabilitation officers and the mental welfare officers discuss the rehabilitation, training and placement in work of patients when they are discharged. Many hospital patients and others who have been receiving care in the community have been helped in this way. Some have been sent to the Ministry of Labour's Industrial Rehabilitation Unit at Bristol, others have been placed out to work from the hospital before returning home or to suitable lodgings—and a few have attended the adult training centres, sometimes for a preliminary period of training before being placed in work, or at other times to give them occupation or to assist their relatives. This is an additional function of the training centres which are primarily meant for the mentally subnormal.

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY.

Ascertainment and Supervision.

During the year only one child, a girl of 6, was formally referred by the Local Education Authority as being unsuitable for education; she is now attending the junior training centre.

9 other children were referred informally ; 3 of them who had already started at infant schools were transferred to the junior training centre for observation ; of the other 6, all of pre-school age, 2 attend the centre and 1 will attend during 1962 ; 2 were admitted to hospital and 1 was placed on the waiting list. 12 children (3 boys and 9 girls) were referred as requiring care and guidance on leaving school ; of these 1 boy and 1 girl were admitted to hospital for training ; the remainder are working. A boy of 7 and men of 19 and 23 years were referred on moving to Exeter from other authorities—both men attend the training centre. Additionally, 20 women and 10 men were referred by the Royal Western Counties Hospital for support on discharge ; all of these remain satisfactorily in work.

At the end of the year there were 178 mentally subnormal persons living in the city who were being visited by the mental welfare officers. Of the 55 children under 16 years of age, 9 were working, 41 were attending the junior training centre and 5 were at home with their parents, 4 of these last being of pre-school age. Of the remaining 123 persons (62 men and 61 women) 33 were attending the adult training centres (18 men and 15 women), 19 were at home with their relatives (9 men and 10 women) and 71 were working. The mental welfare officers try, as far as possible, to ensure that the work and lodgings or home environment are satisfactory, and in the great majority of cases this is so.

The mental welfare officers made 1,578 domiciliary and other visits in connection with the welfare of the mentally subnormal ; in addition to the 178 persons referred to above who were receiving community care there were 132 under hospital care at the end of 1961, i.e. a total of 310 or 4.0 per 1,000 population, a slightly higher figure than for 1960. There were 4 deaths (2 infants and a man and a woman) all in hospital.

Hospital admissions and after-care of discharged patients.

During the year 4 women and 4 boys were admitted to hospital informally, 3 women were admitted under orders and 6 women and 7 men were admitted temporarily, mostly for holiday periods. 22 of these admissions were to the Royal Western Counties Hospital, the other 2 being to The Manor, St. Just. Regular visits were made to Starcross Hospital to arrange discharges and employment and a considerable amount of work has also been involved in arranging holidays for these discharged patients.

Junior Training Centre with special care unit associated.

At the end of the year 47 children, including 6 from the Devon County area, were attending, i.e. 4 more than a year earlier ; the age range was from 3 years to 15 years : 8 children were under 5 years old. 2 (a boy and a girl) were transferred during 1961 to the adult centre and 1 boy was transferred to hospital.

There are 4 groups ; 6 children are in the special care unit, 9 in the infant class, 15 in the juniors and 17 in the seniors. Experience with the special care unit and the infant classes has shown the deficiencies of the present building, particularly the lavatory accommodation and the heating arrangements. In December the centre was visited by a Ministry of Health inspector who recommended, *inter alia*, staff increase, extension and improvement of the premises, especially in regard to lavatory accommodation, and assembly and indoor recreational facilities and improvement of the heating arrangements, and laundry equipment.

One of the Assistant Supervisors (Miss F. Crook) was given leave of absence for one academic year to attend the N.A.M.H. Course for teachers of the mentally subnormal.

Adult Training Centre for Women and Girls over 16.

There were 22 attending at the year end, an increase of 2 since 1960. There has been some alleviation of overcrowding referred to in last year's report, 4 trainees being placed in employment ; 2 of these had never worked since they left school in 1958 and 1959, another, aged 25 had worked for a few weeks only in 1957 and the fourth, aged 29, had not worked since 1951. Reference has already been made to the use of the training centres for the rehabilitation of certain chronic psychotic patients ; one of those referred to, here, was in that category.

Efforts were made to get useful and productive work for the centre. The centre now supplies mops to various other departments, hospitals, etc. ; it has also secured work in stamping prescription pads for the Local Executive Committee.

The trainees in the centre prepare and cook the mid-day meal ; some shop locally as part of the training. At the Exeter Flower Show in August some of the girls submitted entries in the cake competition, one winning 2nd prize for sponge cakes.

Joint outings with the men's centre during the summer and to the Christmas pantomime at Exminster were arranged.

Adult Training Centre for Men and Youths over 16.

During the year the number attending increased from 17 to 20. It was necessary to re-admit 2 ex-Digby patients to hospital and 2 others were tried out in employment. Efforts to obtain outwork have continued and there has been some success in that for the two months of the year the centre has been packing bird sand, grit and various nurserymen's goods for a local firm. The making of clothes-airers and the chopping of kindling wood has continued, as well as the repair of articles for other departments of the Council.

Rehabilitation and Outwork for Psychiatric Patients.

Towards the end of the year, with the help and interest of a group of local business men, meetings have taken place attended by representatives of the Exeter City Health Services Committee ; the Devon County Council ; the Exe Vale Hospital Group and the Royal Western Counties Hospital Group, in the hope of forming an organisation through which rehabilitative work could be secured and patients in hospital and at training centres productively employed. Meetings are continuing. The lack of large industrial firms in the south-west is a substantial handicap.

Once again special tribute must be paid to Dr. Lewis Couper, Medical Superintendent of Digby and Dr. David Prentice, Medical Superintendent of the Royal Western Counties Hospital, Starcross, for their ever willing help and advice.

TABLES.

Table XIX.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

CHILDREN ATTENDING DURING 1961.

CENTRE	Born in			Total	Total during 1960
	1961	1960	1956-1959		
Bull Meadow	186	196	236	618	602
Shakespeare Road	124	134	322	580	535
Countess Wear	44	55	102	201	223
Whipton	257	224	401	882	770
Buddle Lane	160	168	271	599	530
Totals	771	777	1,332	2,880	2,660

Table XX.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC

Attendances during 1961 classified by Age Groups of children at time of attendance.

CENTRE	Age Groups					Total 1961	Number of sessions held	Total 1960
	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5			
Bull Meadow—(Central)	1,259	513	189	109	50	2,120	52	2,602
Bull Meadow—(Northern)	1,666	402	167	125	102	2,462	52	2,024
Shakespeare Road	1,234	573	305	202	159	2,473	50	2,567
Countess Wear	696	241	180	120	87	1,324	52	1,417
Whipton	2,531	774	392	233	132	4,062	68	3,600
Buddle Lane	2,207	687	440	276	400	4,010	66	3,238
TOTAL	9,593	3,190	1,673	1,065	930	16,451	—	15,448

TODDLERS' CLINICS

Shakespeare Road	19	22	31	26	19	117	11	135
Whipton	1	35	53	45	27	161	11	146
TOTAL	20	57	84	71	46	278	—	281

HEALTH VISITORS' CONSULTATION CLINICS

Shakespeare Road	514	290	210	184	222	1,420	50	1,361
Whipton	478	73	29	30	10	620	34	767
Buddle Lane	159	88	49	11	7	314	22	685
TOTAL	1,151	451	288	225	239	2,354	—	2,813
Total Attendances	10,764	3,698	2,045	1,361	1,215	19,083	—	18,542

Table XXI.**HOME VISITS.**

Home Visits made in 1961 by the Health Visitors (other than for tuberculosis) :—

Type of Visit	1st Visit	Total visits	Ineffectual visits	TOTAL
Expectant Mothers	761	981	81	1,062
Babies under 1 year ...	1,115	5,929	913	6,842
Babies 1-2 years	14	2,963	410	3,873
Babies 2-5 years	28	5,505	622	6,127
Special Visits (Medico—Social and infectious diseases other than T.B.)		3,623	304	3,927
TOTAL	1,918	19,001	2,330	21,331

Average number of visits by each health visitor—2,133.

Table XXII.

**SPECIAL HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS,
DURING YEARS 1957-1961.**

Reason for Visit	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :					
Measles	287	654	439	515	47
Whooping Cough	135	83	64	39	151
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	3	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	1	3
Dysentery	1,212	710	50	70	35
Poliomyelitis	3	—	2	6	97
Scarlet Fever	43	137	182	56	169
Other Infectious Diseases	101	82	86	99	97
Pneumonia (Virus/Influenza)	—	—	—	—	—
E.R.Y.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,782	1,666	823	789	604
OLD PEOPLE :					
Number on books	103	95	121	110	130
TOTAL VISITS	409	639	552	512	—
AFTER CARE VISITS : (Other than Diabetes)	279	310	322	240	—
DIABETES VISITING :					
1st visits	2	7	—	19	—
Subsequent visits	111	191	—	—	—
TOTAL	113	198	217	273	—
HOUSING :					
Visits made	198	234	363	247	—

NOTE—Home visits in relation to infant deaths—13 ; Stillbirths—20 ; Problem families—144 ; SCHOOL HEALTH VISITING—665 ; are not included above.

Table XXIII.

**PROVISION FOR THE UNMARRIED MOTHER
AND HER CHILD**

(Work carried out by the Social Worker).

New Cases 1961	....	....	....	....	98
Carried forward from December 1960				....	28
					<hr/> 126
Visits made (excluding abortive visits)	....			....	592
Interviews given in the office	....			....	511
<i>Bookings for confinement were made as follows :—</i>					
Hospitals in Exeter	....	....	....	....	67
Hospitals outside Exeter	....			....	23
Mother and Baby Homes in Exeter	....			....	23
Mother and Baby Homes outside Exeter	....			....	3
Confinements at home	....			....	10
Babies born	....	....	....	....	77
<i>Disposition of babies born :—</i>					
With mother in own home	....			....	39
With co-habiting parents	....			....	5
In a foster home	....			....	7
In a nursery	....			....	3
Placed with adopting parents	....			....	18
Still-births	....			....	1
Died	....			....	2
Abortion	....			....	2
Affiliation Orders granted by Magistrates	....			....	6
Private agreements for the support of baby	....			....	2
Marriages to putative father	....			....	10
Grants to foster parents by Barnardo's	....			....	2
OTHER WORK CARRIED OUT					
Accommodation found for young expectant mothers	....			....	4
Matrimonial problems	....			....	4
Girls—in moral danger, or missing	....			....	5
Debts and Clothing Club cases	....			....	1
Attending Assizes (abortion case)	....			....	1

Table XXIV.

WORK OF DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES, 1961.

BOOKINGS				<i>Total</i>
Number of cases brought forward on 1st January, 1961 (mothers undelivered)	....	....	....	152
Number of cases booked during the year	....	....	....	545
Number of emergency unbooked deliveries	....	....	....	14
				<hr/> 711 <hr/>

Number of cases booked and subsequently found not pregnant	....	....	....	....	2
Number of cases delivered during the year	....	....	....	....	466
Number of cases of miscarriage of booked patients	....	....	....	....	2
Number of booked cases who left Exeter before delivery	....	....	....	....	14
Number of booked cases admitted to hospital undelivered	....	....	....	....	46
Number of cases originally booked for home delivery and subsequently booked for delivery in hospital or maternity home	....	....	....	....	27
Number of cases remaining on the books on 31st December, 1961 (mothers undelivered)	....	....	....	....	154
					<hr/> 711 <hr/>

WORK DONE				
No. of cases attended as midwives	....	....	....	466
No. of visits paid as midwives	....	....	....	9,951
No. of health visits paid by midwives to above cases	....	....	....	1,576
No. of cases booked during the year	....	....	....	545
No. of cases seen at the ante-natal clinics	....	....	....	636
Number of attendances at the ante-natal clinics	....	....	....	2,608
Number of ante-natal visits to patients' homes	....	....	....	3,628
No. of medical aid forms sent	....	....	....	—
Midwifery cases transferred to hospital	....	....	....	65
No. of casual visits paid by midwives	....	....	....	3,489
Total visits to midwifery patients	....	....	....	19,110

Analysis of Deliveries :

No. of patients delivered by midwives	....	....	460
No. of deliveries by doctors including 3 forceps cases	....	....	6
<i>Total</i>	....	....	<hr/>466 <hr/>

Table XXV .
HOME NURSING DURING 1961.

New Cases Under 5	New Cases Over 65	TYPE OF CASE	On Books	SENT BY				AGE GROUP				SEX		Total Visits	Deaths	Trans. to Hosp.	Conval-escence	Removed for other causes	Total Left On Books	
				G.P's	Hosp.	P.H. Dept.	Others	Total	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-65	65 and over							M.	F.
—	89	<i>Degenerative Diseases :</i>	33	86	6	4	9	138	—	—	—	23	115	84	5,883	26	38	27	13	34
—	75	Post-stroke	14	92	14	1	9	130	—	—	—	45	85	85	5,346	62	26	10	15	17
—	40	Carcinoma	35	13	16	—	20	84	—	—	—	15	69	68	11,841	1	15	—	28	40
—	138	Diabetes	55	146	6	1	9	217	—	—	—	33	184	126	8,002	47	49	43	27	51
—	21	Heart Cases	30	16	5	2	3	56	—	—	—	10	46	43	5,177	4	15	—	11	26
2	115	Arthritis	143	116	15	5	59	338	2	1	1	85	249	231	16,095	30	50	4	103	151
—	34	Other Chronic diseases	38	31	4	1	4	78	—	—	—	11	67	58	5,967	—	18	20	6	34
—	44	Ulcers of Legs	34	29	1	3	11	78	—	—	—	—	78	53	4,287	14	20	—	18	26
—	5	Simple Senility	6	12	3	4	1	26	—	—	—	18	8	17	1,652	2	5	5	3	11
5	14	<i>Tuberculosis :</i>	—	33	—	5	2	40	1	4	3	18	14	28	540	—	3	37	—	—
—	—	Influenza	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	22	—	—	1	—	—
1	—	Measles	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—
1	—	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	3	—	—
1	28	Others	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	772	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Pneumonia	2	48	—	—	—	50	—	1	1	18	30	27	16	6	7	34	2	1
8	89	Other acute chest condi- tions	9	140	1	—	7	157	5	4	1	52	95	97	2,827	11	15	106	15	10
6	1	Tonsillitis	1	35	—	—	—	36	2	4	4	25	1	20	276	—	—	35	1	—
41	104	Other acute infections	20	345	13	3	17	398	20	22	20	220	116	275	4,020	5	46	218	110	19
15	—	Ear Infections	4	23	—	1	1	29	6	10	7	6	—	16	303	—	1	25	1	2
80	797	Carried Forward	424	1,167	84	32	153	2,060	37	47	38	581	1,157	1,234	73,035	208	308	569	353	422

Continued on next page.

Table XXVI.

HOME NURSING DURING 1961—Continued.

New Cases Under 5	New Cases Over 65	TYPE OF CASE	On Books	SENT BY				AGE GROUP				SEX		Total Visits	Deaths	Trans- 'to Hosp.	Conval- escence	Removed for other causes	Total Left On Books
				G.P's	Hosp.	P.H. Dept.	Others	Total	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-65	65 and over						
80	797	Brought Forward ...	424	1,167	84	32	153	2,060	37	47	38	581	1,157	73,035	208	308	569	353	422
<i>Maternity :</i>																			
—	—	Infect. midwifery ...	—	3	2	—	12	17	—	—	—	17	—	298	—	1	7	8	1
—	—	Breast abscess ...	—	3	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	98	—	—	2	3	—
—	—	Flushed breast ...	—	6	1	—	3	10	—	—	—	10	—	89	—	—	10	—	—
—	—	Miscarriages ...	—	43	1	1	4	49	—	—	—	49	—	453	—	17	31	1	—
—	131	Changing of Pessaries ...	4	15	—	—	139	158	—	—	—	23	135	376	—	—	—	151	7
7	38	<i>Accidents :</i> ...	9	60	5	3	3	80	—	8	4	24	44	1,701	5	10	44	5	16
<i>Others :</i>																			
4	42	Post Operation Cases ...	21	61	86	—	4	172	1	4	7	110	50	4,042	4	8	123	8	29
—	41	Pre X-ray Treatments ...	—	5	85	—	—	90	—	—	1	48	41	93	—	—	—	90	—
10	71	Enemata ...	2	117	—	3	3	125	1	9	6	37	72	296	2	3	116	3	1
—	14	Mental Confusion ...	9	9	3	1	3	25	—	—	—	2	23	1,236	3	10	—	5	7
101	1,134	TOTALS ...	469	1,489	268	40	325	2,591	39	68	56	906	1,522	81,717	222	357	902	6,627	483

New Cases ... 2,122
Total Cases ... 2,591
Casual Visits ... 3,718

Table XXVII.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION DURING 1961.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Primary Vaccinations	822	{	By general practitioners	592
			At clinics	230
Re-vaccinations	45	{	By general practitioners	44
			At clinics	1

AGE GROUPS OF PERSONS VACCINATED DURING 1961.

	Under 1	1 +	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 and over	Totals
Primary	640	65	57	41	19	822
Re-vaccinations	—	—	—	6	39	45

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN 1961.

Primary Courses of immunisation	1,239	{	By private practitioners	835	662
			At clinics	404	276

(These include 9 courses diphtheria antigen alone, 82 combined diphtheria—Tetanus immunisation courses and 1,148 triple antigen courses—see below).

Re-inforcement
injections 1,953

	At about :—	18 mths.	5-9 yrs.	10 yrs.	Total
By private practitioners	437	318	103	858
At clinic and schools	195	276	624	1,095
		632	594	727	1,953

**PRIMARY IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA,
TETANUS, PERTUSSIS (TRIPLE ANTIGEN)
DURING 1961.**

Number of children who completed a course (3 doses) of triple antigen in 1961, grouped by age at which the course was completed.

	Under 5 months	Over 5 months and under 6 months	Over 6 months and under 9 months	Over 9 months and under 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
G.P.s	402	112	103	40	148	805
Clinics	124	34	47	67	71	343
Total	526	146	150	107	219	1,148

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of children at 31st December, 1961, who had completed a course of immunisation against Diphtheria at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1947).

AGE AT 31.12.61.	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	Total under 15
I.E.—BORN IN YEAR :	1961	1957—1960	1952—1956	1947—1951	
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1957—1961	436	3,781	3,352	2,629	10,198
B. 1956 or earlier*	—	—	1,603	3,394	4,997
C. Estimated mid-year child population (1961)	1,170	4,330	12,207		17,700
" Immunity Index " $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ - \\ C \end{pmatrix}$	37.3	87.3	49.0		57.6

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

		Under 1 yr.	Total
Completed courses of Whooping Cough Immunisation	—	By private practitioners —	—
		By clinics —	—
Completed courses of combined Whooping cough — Diphtheria Immunisation	—	By private practitioners —	—
		By clinics —	—
Completed courses of Triple Antigen	1,148	By private practitioners 657	805
		By clinics ... 272	343

TETANUS IMMUNISATION.

Number of primary courses completed in 1961 using triple antigen	1,148
Number of primary courses completed in 1961 against tetanus alone (313 by G.P.'s ; 337 at clinics).	650
Number who completed immunisation in 1961 as a result of follow up by department after hospital administration of anti-tetanic serum (by family doctors or department).	92
Such follow up letters sent in 1961 numbered	597

	G.P.s	Clinic	Total
Course completed in 1961	26	66	92
First dose given in 1961 : (completed 1962)	4	14	18
Second dose given in 1961 : (completed 1962, from cards received to date)	24	54	78

Table XXVIII.
POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS
PERSONS VACCINATED IN EXETER

GROUP	GIVEN TWO INJECTIONS*			GIVEN THIRD INJECTION		
	During 1961	Prior to 1961	Total	During 1961	Prior to 1961	Total
CHILDREN (Over 6 months and under 19 years)	2,057	18,039	20,096	1,122	18,025	19,147
YOUNG PERSONS (Born 1933—1942)	271	7,281	7,552	181	6,277	6,458
EXPECTANT MOTHERS	213	1,615	1,828	198	1,161	1,359
UP TO 40 AGE GROUP (Born 1920—1932)	724	2,639	3,363	804	1,789	2,593
OTHER PRIORITY GROUPS	110	178	288	27	147	174
TOTALS	3,375	29,752	33,127	2,332	27,399	29,731

*Persons included as having 2 injections may also figure in the group having had their 3rd injections.

Amount of vaccine issued to hospitals :

during 1961	....	....	...	250 doses.
prior to 1961	....	....	...	1,947 ..
TOTAL				2,197 doses.

Table XXIX.
POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS DURING 1961
 BY (a) Health Department, (b) Family Doctors.
 Classified according to Groups vaccinated.

	CHILDREN		EXPECTANT MOTHERS		YOUNG PERSONS		25 UP TO 40 AGE GROUP		OTHER PRIORITY GROUPS		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	Given 2nd inj.	Given 3rd inj.	Given 2nd inj.	Given 3rd inj.	Given 2nd inj.	Given 3rd inj.	Given 2nd inj.	Given 3rd inj.	Given 2nd inj.	Given 3rd inj.	Given 2nd inj.	Given 3rd inj.	
(a) By our doctors 	1,077	483	32	59	82	101	198	299	38	1	1,427	943	2,370 (42%)
(b) By family doctors 	980	639	181	139	189	80	526	505	72	26	1,948	1,389	3,337 (58%)
TOTAL 	2,057	1,122	213	198	271	181	724	804	110	27	3,375	2,332	5,707

A small proportion of the persons given 2nd injections also had their 3rd injections during the year. These are included in both columns.

Table XXX.**AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

Classified Summary of Work from 1/1/61 to 31/12/61.

Item	CLASSIFICATION	AMBULANCES		SITTING CASE CARS	
		Cases	Miles	Cases	Miles
1	Accidents	499	1,529	181	618
2	Acute Illness and Other emergencies	710	3,730	415	2,099
3	Removals to and from Hospital	4,330	25,493	4,694	20,559
4	Administrative and Abortive Journeys	381	1,623	534	1,512
5	Exeter Infectious Disease Cases	554	3,836	14	106
6	Devon Infectious Disease Cases	229	3,608	7	77
7	Removals for Devon County Council	1,306	23,230	604	9,792
8	Removals for Other Local Authorities	132	2,273	203	3,074
9	Children to and from School	562	1,222	1,283	4,451
10	Occupational Training (TIN LANE)	3,605	5,327	380	604
	TOTALS	12,308	71,871	8,315	42,892

Items 6 and 7—Chargeable to Devon County Council.

8—Chargeable to Other Local Authorities.

9—Chargeable to Exeter Education Authority.

10—Chargeable to Health Services Committee.

Table XXXI.**AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

Monthly Summary of Work, 1961.

Month	AMBULANCES		SITT'G CASE CARS		TRAINS		AIR	
	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles
January	781	5,393	543	3,695	20	3,243	—	—
February	585	4,220	467	3,023	10	1,339	—	—
March	691	5,114	531	2,972	15	1,532	—	—
April	622	4,890	506	3,001	11	1,717	—	—
May	680	5,710	617	3,510	22	3,324	—	—
June	628	5,711	558	3,279	21	3,097	—	—
July	655	6,076	530	3,220	18	2,087	1	150
August	599	5,349	549	3,384	17	2,873	1	150
September	530	6,190	460	2,693	28	4,085	—	—
October	668	4,669	454	2,354	23	3,162	—	—
November	722	5,234	504	3,022	11	1,742	—	—
December	599	5,143	399	2,172	8	1,234	—	—
TOTALS	7,760	63,699	6,118	36,325	204	29,435	2	300

The above Summary does not include :—

1. Administrative and abortive journeys.
2. Conveyance of physically handicapped school children to and from school.
3. Conveyance of patients to and from TIN LANE Occupational Centre.

Table XXXII.

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS FOR THE CITY.

1	Total cases on Register, 1st January, 1961 :	Respiratory Non-Respiratory	<i>Totals</i>	
			705 126	831
2	Total new notifications received after deduction of duplicates :	Respiratory Non-Respiratory	26 13	39
3	Inward Transfers :	Respiratory Non-Respiratory	30 6	36
4	Deaths during the year from Tuberculosis :	Respiratory Non-Respiratory	11* 2	13
5	Deaths during the year of Tuberculous patients from other causes :	Respiratory Non-Respiratory	3 —	3
6	Outward Transfers :	Respiratory Non-Respiratory	64 12	76
7	Number of cases removed from Register as "Recovered" or "Mistaken Diagnosis" :	Respiratory Non-Respiratory	118 28	146
8	Taken off the Register under the ' Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930 ' :	Respiratory Non-Respiratory	— —	—
9	Total cases on Register, 31st December, 1961 :	Respiratory Non-Respiratory	567 105	672

*including 4 (2 respiratory 2 non-respiratory) not notified.

Table XXXIII.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY SURVEYS.

Year	Examined	Referred
1955	13,759	101
1956	15,424	93
1957	12,902	69
1958	10,586	73
1959	59,044*	421†
1960	5,240	14
1961	7,136	19

*Includes 52,131 persons X-rayed during the Campaign.

†Includes 357 persons referred during the Campaign.

Table XXXIV.

CASES EXAMINED AT CHEST CLINIC DURING 1961
REFERRED BY THE MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

	AGE IN YEARS							Total
	Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-49	50-59	Over 60	
Male	—	3	1	3	2	4	1	14
Female	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	5
TOTALS	—	4	1	3	3	6	2	19

Details of cases referred by M.M.R. Unit:—

	AGE IN YEARS							Total
	Under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-49	50-59	Over 60	
(1) Already known to Chest Clinic as cases of Tuberculosis.								
M.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Already known to Chest Clinic as Observation cases or Contacts.								
M.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(3) Failed to keep appointments at Chest Clinic.								
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Transferred to other Clinics for investigation.								
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Taken off Books — Healed Pulmonary T.B. (Inactive Disease)								
M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Taken off Books — Chest conditions other than T.B.								
M.	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	5
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Newly diagnosed as suffering from active Pulmonary T.B.								
Male-Sputum Positive	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Female-Sputum Positive	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Male-Sputum Negative	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	1
Female-Sputum Negative	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Remaining under Observation at 1-1.59.								
M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Private Cases (see below)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	4	1	3	3	6	2	19
(9) Disposal of New Cases diagnosed (see (7) above).								
(a) Sanatorium treatment.								
M.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Clinic Supervision.								
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(10) Private Cases								
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*referred in 1960

Table XXXV.

CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER (31ST DECEMBER, 1961).

AGE GROUP.	RESPIRATORY	NON-RESPIRATORY						
		Neck glands	Genito-urinary	Spine	Other bones and Joints	Ab-dominal	Meninges	Lupus, Mastoid
MALE								
0-4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
15-24	39	5	1	2	2	1	1	—
25-34	84	—	6	1	2	—	—	—
35-44	51	1	2	2	2	1	—	—
45-64	91	2	5	1	2	—	—	—
65 & Over	24	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total Male	302	11	15	6	9	3	2	1
FEMALE								
0-4	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5-14	17	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
15-24	55	1	1	3	—	1	1	—
25-34	75	5	6	2	2	2	—	—
35-44	53	3	2	—	5	2	1	—
45-65	45	2	3	1	5	3	1	—
65 & Over	16	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total Female	265	14	12	6	15	8	3	—

GRAND TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE = 672.

Table XXXVI

TABLE SHOWING THE MORTALITY IN EXETER FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Year	DEATHS.			DEATH RATE.			DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5.
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	PER 1,000 POPULATION			
				Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	
1956	12	4	16	0.16	0.05	0.21	—
1957	17	1	18	0.23	0.01	0.24	—
1958	7	2	9	0.08	0.04	0.12	—
1959	8	1	9	0.10	0.01	0.12	—
1960	7	—	7	0.09	—	0.09	—
1961	* 11	2	13	0.14	0.03	0.16	—

*Note :—These figures include 2 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory cases not notified. (see report page 71).

Table XXXVII.

NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1961
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE.

AGE AT NOTIFICATION	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male.	Female.	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	1	—	—	—
2—	—	1	—	1
5—	2	1	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—
15—	2	—	—	—
20—	2	4	—	—
25—	1	2	—	3
35—	2	—	2	1
45—	1	1	—	1
55—	—	2	2	1
65—	1	—	—	1
75 and over	1	2+—	—	1
Totals	13	2+11	4	9

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Table XXXVIII.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1961,
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE.

AGE AT DEATH.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—
20—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—
35—	1	1	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—
55—	—	1	—	—
65—	3	—	—	—
75 and over	1	2	—	—
Totals	5	4	—	—

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Table XXXIX.

**SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT AT EXETER CHEST CLINIC,
1957-1961.**

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1. Number of new cases diagnosed as suffering from active Tuberculosis	61	68	82	46	39
2. Number of patients examined for the first time during the year	1,207	980	1,324	705	914
3. Number of patients re-examined during the year	1,954	1,924	1,738	1,561	1,676
4. Number of contacts examined for the first time during the year : Large films Miniature films	130 } 303 173 }	154 } 279 125 }	125 } 214 89 }	160 } 246 86 }	90 } 153 63 }
5. Number of contacts re-examined during the year : Large films Miniature films	167 } 323 156 }	175 } 323 148 }	200 } 270 70 }	203 } 226 23 }	192 } 288 96 }
6. Number of Inward Transfers during the year	92	76	54	40	36
7. Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations carried out during the year : Clinic Cases 13-year old schoolchildren under Ministry Scheme	119 —	136 —	177 —	143 —	278 —
8. Number of X-ray films taken during the year Large films Miniature films	2,275 613	2,245 477	2,313 245	1,980 148	1,913 173
9. Number of Screenings made during the year	804	373	146	12	5
10. Number of Refills given during the year	742	326	70	—	—
11. Number of Pathological Examinations made during the year	1,811	1,060	1,971	1,127	1,376

Table XL.

TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION AT THE CHEST CLINIC.

AGE Groups, Etc.	Contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis	Sent by School Medical Officers	Sent by Family Doctors	Chest Clinic Cases	Seen as a result of Special Surveys	Other Groups	RESULTS		Given B.C.G. Vaccination	Post B.C.G. Tests
							Positive	Negative		
0—1	52	—	2	—	—	—	—	15	45	33
1—2	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	10	6	—
2—3	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	11	6	2
3—4	13	—	4	1	—	—	1	15	6	3
4—5	14	—	5	—	—	—	—	16	5	4
5—6	12	—	10	8	—	—	1	29	6	—
6—7	16	—	7	7	—	—	2	23	6	5
7—8	13	2	9	2	—	—	3	19	5	4
8—9	13	1	9	7	—	—	5	13	2	12
9—10	11	1	4	3	—	—	1	17	5	1
10—11	7	—	4	5	—	—	1	13	3	2
11—12	10	1	2	1	—	—	1	9	3	5
12—13	3	—	6	1	—	—	3	6	1	1
13—14	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	1
14—15	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Senior School Children	1	—	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	1
Nurses and Hospital Staff	—	—	—	—	—	23	7	12	13	3
Occupational Therapists	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	2	3
University Students	—	—	—	—	532	2	365	153	136	—
Others	4	—	10	8	1	26	10	11	27	2
TOTALS	191	5	80	46	533	56	404	378	278	83

Table XLI.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following Examinations were carried out for the Chest Clinic during the year.

NATURE OF SPECIMEN OR EXAMINATION	RESULTS			
	Tubercle Bacilli discovered	Tubercle Bacilli not found	Others	Totals
SPUTUM : Direct Smear	22	407	—	429
Culture	35	446	—	481
Preparation for Malignant Cells	—	—	—	—
Specimens obtained by Direct Culture	1	42	—	87
Bronchial Lavage : Culture	4	40	—	
Tests for Pregnancy	—	—	—	—
URINE : Direct smear	—	17	—	17
Culture	1	23	—	24
Throat and Nose Swabs	—	—	37	37
Blood Urea	—	—	34	34
Sedimentation Rates (Wintrobe Technique)	—	—	132	132
Haemoglobin Estimations	—	—	135	135
GRAND TOTAL				1,376

Table XLII.

HOME VISITS.

During the year 1,421 Home Visits were made by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor (Miss A. Dawson), made up as follows :—

(a)	Primary visits to New Patients	....	....	25
(b)	Primary visits to New Contacts	....	....	18
(c)	Repeat visits to Patients	....	....	288
(d)	After-care visits	....	....	268
(e)	Visits for carrying out Tuberculin Tests at home	....	....	242
(f)	Other visits	....	....	409
(g)	Ineffective visits	....	....	171
Total Home visits				1,421

The Chest Physician (Dr. R. P. Boyd) made 89 Home Visits for the examination of patients, almost without exception to patients who were too ill to attend the Chest Clinic.

Table XLIII.
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF REALLY NEW ADMISSIONS IN 1961.

		(Male 54 ; female 89)					Total
		S.5	S.25	S.26	S.29	S.60	
0—14 years.	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 years.	Male	21	—	—	1	1	23
	Female	36	—	1	2	—	39
45—64 years.	Male	20	—	1	1	—	22
	Female	25	—	—	4	—	29
65+ years.	Male	8	—	1	—	—	9
	Female	26	1	—	4	—	31
TOTALS		136	1	3	12	1	153

Table XLIV.

RE-ADMISSIONS.

INTERVAL SINCE PREVIOUS ADMISSION.

Of the 84 admitted in 1961 who had previously been in a psychiatric hospital the periods elapsing since the previous admission were :—

					<i>Patients.</i>
Under 1 year	....	....	....	....	36
1 — 2 years	....	....	....	....	17
2 — 3 years	....	....	....	....	12
3 — 4 years	....	....	....	....	3
4 — 5 years	....	....	....	....	3
5 — 10 years	....	....	....	....	10
10 — 25 years	....	....	....	....	3
TOTAL					84

(c) List of OUTWORKERS :

NATURE OF WORK.	Number of Outworkers.
Wearing Apparel (Making, etc.)	111
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	19
Furniture and Upholstery	3
Church Embroidery	14
The making of Cardboard Boxes	17
TOTAL	164

